The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 3568 | 第八百六十五號 | 五十二年 | 年壹拾五第 | HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1868. | 十月九號 | 港香 | PRICE $25 PER MO.

Business Announcements.

ASTLACK AND WINN, SURGEON DENTISTS, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI. Office hours from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. E. Hongkong, 23rd May, 1868.

PRIVATE BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT. AT MESSRS. T. HART & CO., No. 3, Queen's Road East, Opposite the Parade Ground. Terms very moderate. Hongkong, 5th August, 1868.

THOMPSON & HANDLEY, COPPER SHIP PLUMBERS, COPPER and Tin Workers, and Gas Fitters. 30, Queen's Road West, Adjoining Gas Works Yard, Praya West. Hongkong, 1st October, 1867.

NOTICE.

RENTS AND ACCOUNTS COLLECTED with despatch, and TENANT WARRANTS FOR RENT issued and executed. SECURITY IS REQUIRED. THOS. W. BARRINGTON, 22, Wyndham Street. Hongkong, 5th February, 1868.

DUNN THOMPSON & Co., DISPENSING & ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS, AND SODA WATER MANUFACTURERS.

Medicine chests supplied and refilled.

TEETH EXTRACTED.

INTERNATIONAL DISPENSARY, 23, Wyndham Street, HONGKONG. 586 Hongkong, 19th May, 1868.

PRICKLY HEAT. THOMPSON'S Compounde Lotion for Prickly Heat and Mosquito Bites is guaranteed to give instantaneous relief. Price $1, to be had only at the INTERNATIONAL DISPENSARY, 23, Wyndham Street, Hongkong. DUNN THOMPSON & Co. 887 Hongkong, 19th May, 1868.

LATT AND NEWTON Successors to Wm. T. Coggin & Co. SHIPPING COMMISSION MERCHANTS, NEW YORK.—11, FRONT STREET. SAN FRANCISCO.—CALIFORNIA AND FRONT STREETS. 956

HONGKONG DISPENSARY. A. S. WATSON & Co. Have been appointed Sole Agents in Hongkong for the Sale of NALDIRE'S TABLETS, FOR DESTROYING FLEAS IN DOGS. N.B.—A small consignment just received, ex S.S. Delhi. 1093

FORCE CLASSE. SPITE FEARS MANAGER TO WESTWARD HO!—PICCADILLY, LONDON, AND 28, PLACE VENDOME, PARIS. ENGLISH AND FOREIGN CHEMIST, VICTORIA DISPENSARY, HONGKONG. SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS SUPPLIED AND REFITTED. 1063 Hongkong, 3rd September, 1867.

裕興煤炭 WING-KEE COAL SHOP. THE Proprietor of WING-KEE Shop begs to inform the Public that his Shop had been Established 1855, at Beaudoin's Lane, and he has always a great quantity of Best Coals in store for Sale. Gentlemen or Shipping Firms to patronise him, are requested to call at the Shop. 401 Hongkong, 27th February, 1868.

NOW READY, PRINTED AT THE OFFICE OF THE "DAILY PRESS." PART THIRD OF A NEW PEKINGO-CHINESE DICTIONARY, QUARTO BY THE REV. W. LOBSCHEID.

THIS WORK was commenced in November, 1861, and will be completed towards the end of 1868, comprising in all 2,000 large quarto pages. Much care has been bestowed on the work to render it useful, both to the Student of the Chinese and Mandarin tongues. Articles of Trade, Objects of Virtue, or all the articles to be obtained in the Chinese Market are given with the Chinese vernacular. The work is offered in parts to subscribers, in sewed wrappers, strongly or elegantly bound will be in future to be same. Missionaries supplied at Trade Price. At the Press Office, Hongkong.

Consignees.	Destination.
WHAMPOA.	
Steamers.	
1067 P. & O. S. N. Co.	Singapore
1050 Japtack & Co.	Yokohama & Hongkong
Sailing Vessels.	
1014 Schmidt & Co.	Hong Kong
1015 Siemssen & Co.	Shanghai
1016 Reiss & Co.	Hong Kong
1017 Siemssen & Co.	Shanghai
1018 Siemssen & Co.	Hong Kong
1019 Siemssen & Co.	Shanghai
1020 Jamieson & Co.	Hong Kong
1021 Same	Do.
1022 Jardine Matheson & Co.	Do.
1023 Same	Do.
1024 Same	Do.
1025 Same	Do.
1026 Same	Do.
1027 Same	Do.
1028 Same	Do.

Docks.

THE UNION DOCK COMPANY OF HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA, LIMITED.

THE Company respectfully beg to call the attention of Ship Owners, Consignees, and Masters of Vessels to their establishments at WHAMPOA and HONGKONG, which offer every facility for the DOCKING and REPAIRS of Vessels of all classes.

Their Docks at Whampoa are in good working order, and are pumped out by Steam, and the Workshops comprise the different departments of Shipwright, Blacksmith, Boilermaker, and Machine works. Materials supplied of the best kind and on the most reasonable terms. A jetty with a pair of powerful lifting shears, alongside of which masts and boilers can be taken out of Vessels.

Their Hongkong establishment comprises also the different departments of Shipwright, Blacksmith, Boilermaker, and Machine works, and possesses a pair of lifting shears.

Their Granite Dock at Kowloon, most advantageously situated, solidly built, and of full dimensions to admit of the docking of any Vessel coming to this harbour, will be completed in a very short time.

The Steam Tug *Little Orphan* is always in readiness to tow Vessels to Dock, free of charge, and to sea, or new berth, at reduced rates.

All works carried on under the superintendence of experienced European foremen.

For particulars, apply at the office of the Company, *Queen's Road*, Hongkong.

JOHN INGLIS,
Acting Secretary.

N.B.—Consignees or Masters of Vessels having cause to complain of the works done at the Docks or at Hongkong, will please address their complaints to the Office of the Company, which will receive the immediate attention of the Directors.

of 1397 Hongkong, 11th July, 1868.

PORT OF AMOY.

SHIPOWNERS, AGENTS, and COMMANDERS are informed that the DOCK COMPANY'S ESTABLISHMENTS at the above Port afford every facility for Repairing and Sparring Vessels, Cleaning and Painting Iron Ships, and Repair and Refit of

STEAM MACHINERY AND BOILERS.

Their large GRANITE DOCK is 307 feet in length, fitted with a Caisson Gate, and with a Centrifugal steam-pump of great power, ensuring despatch in all states of the tides. Average spring tides this DOCK can receive vessels drawing 16 to 17 feet, and during the Autumn and Winter Months, 18 feet. Their two smaller DOCKS, also built of Granite, can receive vessels drawing 12 to 13 feet.

The Premises comprise a large SMITHY and BOILER SHOP, CARPENTERS and BOAT-BUILDERS' SHOPS. AN

ENGINEERS' WORKSHOP,

fitted with Lathes and other Tools driven by steam.

AN IRON FOUNDRY

for castings up to 5 Tons weight, and a BRASS FOUNDRY.

The different departments are superintended by experienced Europeans, viz.—ENGINEER, BLACKSMITH, and SHIPWRIGHT.

The Company keep on hand Copper and Metal Sheathing, Spars, Timber, Paints for Iron Vessels, and all material for Dockyard use.

A DRY GODOWN for reception of stores of vessels requiring to discharge them.

Good Quarters for Officers of ships under repair in the Dock.

of 2038 Amoy, 19th December, 1867.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned call the attention of Masters and Agents of vessels discharging at this port to the great advantage to be gained in point of convenience, despatch, and economy by making use of their Wharves at New Harbour.

With the assistance of steam cranes, a general cargo can be landed easily in a few days—as in about one-fifth of the time usually occupied discharging in the roads.

There are large, dry, and very commodious brick godowns on the wharves, which vessels have free use of for cargo while discharging.

The trouble and disputes with, and pilfering of cargo common among boatmen, are avoided by vessels using the wharves.

Cartage of cargo to the town (which is within easy distance) is guaranteed to be not more than lighterage from the roads, and the coolie hire discharging alongside is less.

There is always a large stock of the best English and Welsh coals on the premises, which are supplied to steamers at the lowest market price, and vessels going alongside to take in or discharge coals pay no wharfage.

Vessels discharging cargo pay a wharfage of 20 cents per ton—a trifling charge when the immense advantages gained are taken into consideration.

Arrangements have been made by which all repairs to ships or steamers can be done with despatch while the steamers are lying alongside the wharves.

There is an efficient European pilot on the premises, and, when required, a steam tug is always available.

THE BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.

Singapore, 6th April, 1868. 1 jm 827

PORT OF AMOY.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

THE BUOYS marking the dangers in the harbour of Amoy have been painted according to the rule in use by the British Admiralty and Trinity Board, viz.—To mark the STARBOARD side of Channels ENTERING by black or red buoys only, the PORT side of Channels ENTERING by black or red buoys chequered, or vertically striped with white, and MIDDLE Grounds by horizontally striped buoys.

KELLET SPIT, North end, formerly marked by a striped buoy, is now marked by a RED BUOY.

COKER ROCKS, formerly marked by a red buoy, are now marked by a vertically striped RED and WHITE BUOY. This buoy has been placed about 20 fathoms to the E. S. E. of the shallest patch, in order to guard vessels against ledges of rock, with 15 feet water found to exist in that direction, and it may be passed close to on the Port Hand when entering the harbour. The shallest patch, or pinnacle of the Coker Rocks, has a floating beacon on it until further notice.

NEW ROCK, in North part of Harbour, and BROWN'S ROCK are marked by horizontally striped BUOYS.

In case any of these Buoys are lost or moved, the position will as soon as possible be marked by a flag-boat or floating beacon.

JAMES JONES,
Clerk in Charge.

Office of Maritime Customs,
Amoy, 13th August, 1868. 1 jn 1563

KELUNG COAL COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to supply Steamers and Vessels with the best FORMOSA COAL at current rates, or to deliver the same under contract at any port in China.

The company having always a large quantity in store, orders will not be subjected to any unnecessary delay.

DODD & Co.,
Agents.

of 281 Kelung, 9th January, 1868.

FORMOSA COAL DEPOT AT KILUNG

HAS on hand a large stock of Coal of *best quality*, and is prepared to supply Steamers and Sailing vessels with quick despatch at Current rates, or deliver the same under Contract at Hongkong, and any Treaty port in China.

The Proprietor, drawing supplies from the best mines only, intends to provide a superior article, *free of the Surface Coal*, that has hitherto prejudiced Consumers.

MELSCH & Co.,
Agents.

of 925 Kilung, 2nd May, 1868.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. WATCHEIS, GIBO & Co., of Nagasaki, have been appointed Agents for Japan for the *Daily Press*, *Overland Trade Report*, *Strait's Times Extra*, and all other publications issued from this Office, and residents in Japan will please make application to them.

Daily Press Office, July 1st, 1868.

J. W. WOOD,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT, GENERAL AVERAGE ADJUSTER, SURVEYOR OF DAMAGED GOODS.

Office, CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.
Medical Hall, *Queen's Road*
of 1376 Hongkong, 25th July, 1868.

UNDER DISPATCH.

For Nagasaki.—Per *United Service*, at noon, To-day, the 30th instant.

For Shanghai.—Per *Bel King*, To-day, the 30th instant, at 4 p.m.

For Singapore, Penang, and Calcutta.—Per str. *Ashburton*, on Saturday, the 3rd October, at 2 p.m.

NOW READY

BOUND VOLUMES of the TRADE REPORT for the year 1867. Price $10
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

The delivery of the Daily Press from the office commenced on Tuesday morning at 10.30 and the last messenger left the office at 10.55.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1868.

IT is announced that there will be a meeting of the Legislative Council on Friday next, at three o'clock.

The Boletim do Governo de Macao, of the 21st instant, gives publicity to a decree or order of His Excellency the GOVERNOR of that city, that the *Juiza da Justicia*, or Supreme Civil and Criminal Tribunal of Macao, should for the future assemble for the hearing of causes every week, on Friday. In all probability, the men who have been now nearly two years awaiting their trial for offences connected with the kidnapping of the Annamites, will at length be brought up and punished. If these men had been all this time in prison and in chains, begging and praying each day to have the charges against them investigated, and either proved or disproved, we should complain that the delay that has occurred was an injustice to them, and a disgrace to the Government of Portugal. But when on the contrary, men charged with being accessories after the fact to piracy, murder, and slave-dealing, are not brought to trial for nearly two years after the date of the offence, when the greater portion of the evidence against them is gone, and the whole affair is nearly forgotten; when in the meantime they have been allowed out on a nominal bail, and permitted to carry on the very trade in the pursuit of which they committed the enormities laid to their charge, and are housed by the Government itself to have the control and management of coolies and coolie-houses—a power and licence they are more than suspected of having abused—what can be said under these circumstances, but to thank God that at last justice may be done on them.

One word to the members of *Junta da Justiça*. Gentlemen: Do your duty fearlessly, faithfully, and vigorously. This matter of the abuses committed in connection with the Coolie traffic is one of universal interest. It is spoken of all over the civilized world. The conduct of the Portuguese Government and people in the matter, is and will be carefully examined and criticized. This Annamite affair especially has attracted attention. The Macao Coolie Trade must be reformed and remodelled, or be crushed under the storm of indignation raised against it. Portugal seems to have chosen the good part, and determined to clear herself from the disgrace. She has sent out Senhor DE SOUZA to examine, correct, and reform. He has begun well, and promises to continue as he has begun. Will not the inhabitants of Macao itself come forward and cast from them and from their city the reproach that has fallen on it and them? Will they not aid their Governor by a hearty co-operation in all his plans for improvement? The *Junta da Justiça* is a local tribunal, the members of which are selected from the chief citizens. Will not they now set an example of justice and impartiality in the exercise of their functions, when questions affecting the Coolie Trade come before them, and decide according to religion and conscience, and in the very spirit of the admirable laws laid down for their guidance? Let them forget all ties of relationship, all bonds of friendship, all duties of kindred or affection that can possibly interfere with their duty to their country, and to their conscience as just judges, and where they find that an offence has been committed, let them punish the offender, no matter what the cost. If they act thus, they will not only have performed a duty, bringing its own reward in the approval of their own consciences, but they will have merited the thanks and praises of all civilized nations, and will have vindicated to the world their country, their religion, and their laws.

The Social Science Association have memorialised the Duke of BUCKINGHAM, on the subject of the Gambling Farm at some length, and with a great appearance of care and moderation. Their memorial is a model memorial. It is so neatly divided off into paragraphs, so methodical and clear in its statement of facts, so moderate in its assertions, so unimpassioned where Bangues, so unexacting in its demands. But it says nothing that has not been said before and answered. It throws no new light on the evils of gambling *in se*—on the awful consequences to the social well-being of a community that must follow in its tracks, on the special damage it is likely to do in this colony among the gallekea Chinese. One would, *a priori*, expect a Social Science Association to say something from the standpoint of its own platform on the gambling question. Nothing of the sort. Social Science has looked over the blue books and papers on the subject, catalogues them in successive paragraphs, writes out a short *resumé*, just the heads of what has been said against the Gambling Farm, endorses the lot with its approbation—*if these things are so*, and sends it in. And then they get credit for having carefully and deeply studied the case, and adopted it as their own. They do not even vouch for the accuracy of any statement made by them. Every paragraph is prefaced by the words "it is said"—"it appears to us." A fig for such memorials and memorialists. Those who wish successfully to attack the present legislation on the subject of gambling, must either prove that it is something essentially sinful and wrong, and forbiddenly all law, natural and revealed, or else, admitting that the playing at any game of chance or skill for money is a thing indifferent in itself, and only sinful and wrong when carried to excess, and because of the evils that follow from it pursued in excess, they must show that greater evils arise from the vice in its present regulated form, than they did from its clandestined pursuit in former times.

If playing for money is a thing indifferent in itself, as it is, the only question then to be answered when legislating for it is, how best to diminish the possible evils that arise from its abuse? by attempting to suppress it altogether or by regulating it, and this question must depend for answer on very many considerations. The reply to be given under one set of circumstances, would need to be varied to meet another set of circumstances. A European city could not be treated after the same fashion as a Chinese city. Nor Chinese be ruled, as one would rule an army of OLIVER CROMWELL'S Ironsides. As we have said, more than once before, we cannot see the inherent sinfulness of gambling, or playing at games of skill or chance, for money or money's worth. It is a habit that when in excess is the cause of much misery and sin and crime. Gambling is only wrong and objectionable because it is so liable to abuse, and because of the excesses and abuses consequent on its indulgence among a population. The sole question then, to be answered by any Government that attempts to dealt with it, must be, will less evil result from the toleration of public gambling, under certain limitations and restrictions, than from an attempt to suppress it absolutely. The answer in a purely English Colony would necessarily be different from what it must be in a city almost entirely Chinese, and most inveterate gamblers.

Profess to the "Kinshan" Business.

A correspondent writes us that on Saturday, the 19th instant, while taking a sail in the Saiwan District, guided by the recently published map, he had occasion to run through the Cap-sing-moon, to arrive at Tsim-wah-po, been its station, or "Opium Squeeze, or Toll," called Ma-wan, or the Island of Ma-tau, nicely nestled in a creek thereof, he was beckoned or signalized by the waving of a dirty yard or so of red bunting, from one of a force of three large and heavily armed junks, to turn in and be boarded—unless so interpreted the boatman. He told the boatman, therefore, to see them all blowed first, and to move on. Upon which, however, being obeyed, the shouting from the junks was menacing, and the boatman interpreted him that unless he at once turned in, and subjected himself to this, uncalled for authority, he would be fired into. Not feeling ambitious of the honour and glory of being blown to the bottom of the Cap sing-moon, with a crowd of dirty celestials, *although* he was armed with a snider, and might have bagged a few of them, he chose discretion as the better part of valour and "hove-to" surrendering himself to the custom's officials at Mowman or the Island of Ma-tak for search. He was, however, there being not the least suspicion, doubtless to them, of his intent to smuggle, well treated, and let go.

He was well pleased to see the station and inspect the arms, accoutrements, or otherwise, would have been much troubled at the insult, and avoided himself of the privilege, as a true born Englishman to "growl."

Since his visit to Cap-sing-moon, in company with other gentlemen, he has visited the "Opium Squeeze or Toll," at Fat-tong-moon, beyond the Lyee-moon, a similar, but smaller station than the one alluded to previously, and seeing many harmless junks of small size, and in indigent circumstances hailed up, and searched by a irregarious herd of unrivious, selfish, pompous, lazy, celestial officials, he thinks the matter should be inquired into.

The "Kin-shan" Affair.

The paragraph which we gave yesterday morning under the head of "latest," regarding this little transactn n of the Captain of the *Chun-hoi*, contained briefly the facts of the affair. After arrival in Hongkong, the Agents of the steamer, with the captain, waited on the Governor, and we understand that the whole matter has been referred by him to Commodore Jones, as being one purely connected with the seas. It seems that the Captain of the *Chun-hoi* was not on board at the time, the First Officer being in command, and having received orders from his superior to leave Macao Tatowan, where plaintiff had been employed, on the 9th of July last. He accordingly claimed that defendant could not sue as against him for these wages, which had been incurred after the Tatowan passed out of his hands. A bill of exchange to a person named Wiley, was produced, executed on the 9th of July.

After some close questioning from His Honor, defendant's counsel changed tactics and rather a different phase was given to the whole case. Although the sale of the grog shop took place on the 9th of July, the license was not transferred until August 24th, during all of which time Blackwood remained the registered proprietor. After the sale defendant swore that he had no interest whatever in the tavern, and received no part of the profits. The fact that six dollars that plaintiff deposed had been paid him by defendant, was denied, the money having been paid by Wiley. Wiley engaged plaintiff, and made all the arrangements with him.

Wiley was sent for and next examined. He was proprietor of the Empire Tavern. He purchased said grog shop on the 9th of July, but the license was not transferred until August 24th. During the interval witness carried on the business. Blackwood had paid plaintiff six dollars on account of his wages. Witness had spoken to plaintiff about doing the cooking, but made no positive arrangements with him about any increase of wages. He had discharged plaintiff because he refused to do certain things that were required of him.

Defendant said that Mr. May had told him the license could be transferred. He wrote to him, when he disposed of the place, to ascertain whether it would be transferred or not.

His Honor said the licenses were transferred by the justices, and not by Mr. May. He further remarked that every case that had ever come before him that was connected with the Empire Tavern, had been most unsatisfactory, on account of the difficulty with which he arrived at the truth. Here this very defendant had admitted only a short time since that he had been keeping a tavern and a boarding-house, which at the same time he knew to be illegal. He should refer this matter to the next meeting of the Justices, and the advisability of renewing this license would then be considered. He had experienced more trouble with this place, and captions connected with it, than any boarding-house or tavern in the colony. He never could get at the truth in any matter that had been before him.

Wiley said he had been a long time residing in this colony, and this was the first time he had ever been in a wrangling any matter.

His Honor said he should most certainly oppose the renewal of this license at the next meeting of the Justices. In the present case he would adjourn, giving judgment until next week.

Chiang-a-hap and another v. A. D. Mitchell.—This was an action to recover $500, on a contract made with defendant when manager of the Rice Mills. The contract was for making bricks for a new godown. Defendant said he was only manager of the Rice Mills. Messrs. Overbeck and Pollard were the owners, and they supplied the money. This was a contract for doing the work work in the new Hotel, and the Hotel Company had not yet paid. Mr. Overbeck had told him that morning that the matter would be arranged in a few days.

His Honor said the contract was with defendant personally, and not with the proprietors of the Rice Mills, and on this contract he could not decide than give judgment for plaintiff. The original claim, it seems, was $24. After admitting the signature to the note, defendant denied that he had received the money, but plaintiff produced a witness who had divided the dollars when they were paid to defendant. Judgment was given for the amount claimed, and defendant was committed to gaol for one week for perjury.

Capt. Billeck, of the ship *Ellen Morris*, was summoned by five Chinese seamen, for their wages. It appears they had been shipped at Takn at $18.00 per month, and had served two months and ten days. One of the men had received $12.00 advance, and the other four $8.00, leaving a balance of $30 and $34 due in each case.

Capt. Billeck, the defendant, did not appear, and judgment was accordingly given in each for amount claimed.

Chan-a-yeong v. E. W. Blackwood.—This was an action recover $75.00, for wages for part of the months of July and August, as bar keeper and cook. It appears that plaintiff went into defendant's employ on the 17th of July last, as bar boy, at the wages of $6.00 per month, directly after defendant asked him if he could not also supply a cook, which he agreed to do, for $21.00 a month. Defendant had paid him part of his wages, and he now sought to recover the balance. Plaintiff produced a witness in support of his claim, the cook whom he had employed to officiate in the kitchen.

At first defendant denied knowing anything about the plaintiff, he having sold the Empire Tavern, where plaintiff had been employed, on the 9th of July last. He accordingly claimed that defendant could not sue as against him for these wages, which had been incurred after the Tavern passed out of his hands. A bill of sale to a person named Wiley, was produced, executed on the 9th of July.

After some close questioning from His Honor, defendant's counsel changed tactics and rather a different phase was given to the whole case. Although the sale of the grog shop took place on the 9th of July, the license was not transferred until August 24th, during all of which time Blackwood remained the registered proprietor. After the sale defendant swore that he had no interest whatever in the tavern, and received no part of the profits. The fact that six dollars that plaintiff deposed had been paid him by defendant, was denied, the money having been paid by Wiley. Wiley engaged plaintiff, and made all the arrangements with him.

Wiley was sent for and next examined. He was proprietor of the Empire Tavern. He purchased said grog shop on the 9th of July, but the license was not transferred until August 24th. During the interval witness carried on the business. Blackwood had paid plaintiff six dollars on account of his wages. Witness had spoken to plaintiff about doing the cooking, but made no positive arrangements with him about any increase of wages. He had discharged plaintiff because he refused to do certain things that were required of him.

Defendant said that Mr. May had told him the license could be transferred. He wrote to him, when he disposed of the place, to ascertain whether it would be transferred or not.

His Honor said the licenses were transferred by the justices, and not by Mr. May. He further remarked that every case that had ever come before him that was connected with the Empire Tavern, had been most unsatisfactory, on account of the difficulty with which he arrived at the truth. Here this very defendant had admitted only a short time since that he had been keeping a tavern and a boarding-house, which at the same time he knew to be illegal. He should refer this matter to the next meeting of the Justices, and the advisability of renewing this license would then be considered. He had experienced more trouble with this place, and captions connected with it, than any boarding-house or tavern in the colony. He never could get at the truth in any matter that had been before him.

Wiley said he had been a long time residing in this colony, and this was the first time he had ever been in a wrangling any matter.

His Honor said he should most certainly oppose the renewal of this license at the next meeting of the Justices. In the present case he would adjourn, giving judgment until next week.

Police Intelligence, 28th September.

BEFORE C. MAY, Esq.

There was only one case of any interest at the magistracy this morning.

Yee-pat-tok, an aged Chinaman, was charged with obtaining money under false pretences. It appears from the warrant, that the complainant in question, gives the position of a Company numbering 18,000 inhabitants at Basset's Cove, to procure emigrants (?) for California. The defendant came to him with nine men, who agreed to go and work on the Railway in that Chinese and by British Laws.

Defendant said he was only manager of the Rice Mills. Messrs. Overbeck and Pollard were the owners, and they supplied the money. This was a contract for doing the work work in the new Hotel, and the Hotel Company had not yet paid. Mr. Overbeck had told him that morning that the matter would be arranged in a few days.

His Honor said the contract was with defendant personally, and not with the proprietors of the Rice Mills, and on this contract he could not decide than give judgment for plaintiff. The original claim, it seems, was $24. After admitting the signature to the note, defendant denied that he had received the money, but plaintiff produced a witness who had divided the dollars when they were paid to defendant. Judgment was given for the amount claimed, and defendant was committed to gaol for one week for perjury.

Capt. Billeck, of the ship *Ellen Morris*, was summoned by five Chinese seamen, for their wages. It appears they had been shipped at Takn at $18.00 per month, and had served two months and ten days. One of the men had received $12.00 advance, and the other four $8.00, leaving a balance of $30 and $34 due in each case.

Capt. Billeck, the defendant, did not appear, and judgment was accordingly given in each for amount claimed.

Summary Jurisdiction Court, 29th Sept.

BEFORE JUDGE H. J. BALL.

Ching-ching v. Chiang-ying-cheong.—This was an action to recover $72, on a promissory note for $100. It appears that plaintiff, who is comprador to the firm Company, loaned to defendant the sum of $100 in all. $100 at one time, for which a promissory note was given, and $10 at another. Out of this sum plaintiff gave credit for $88, money received, leaving $72 due. After admitting the signature to the note, defendant denied that he had received the money, but plaintiff produced a witness who had divided the dollars when they were paid to defendant. Judgment was given for the amount claimed, and defendant was committed to gaol for one week for perjury.

Chan-a-yeong v. E. W. Blackwood.—This was an action recover $75.00, for wages for part of the months of July and August, as bar keeper and cook. It appears that plaintiff went into defendant's employ on the 17th of July last, as bar boy, at the wages of $6.00 per month, directly after defendant asked him if he could not also supply a cook, which he agreed to do, for $21.00 a month. Defendant had paid him part of his wages, and he now sought to recover the balance. Plaintiff produced a witness in support of his claim, the cook whom he had employed to officiate in the kitchen.

At first defendant denied knowing anything about the plaintiff, he having sold the Empire Tavern, where plaintiff had been employed, on the 9th of July last. He accordingly claimed that defendant could not sue as against him for these wages, which had been incurred after the Tavern passed out of his hands. A bill of sale to a person named Wiley, was produced, executed on the 9th of July.

After some close questioning from His Honor, defendant's counsel changed tactics and rather a different phase was given to the whole case. Although the sale of the grog shop took place on the 9th of July, the license was not transferred until August 24th, during all of which time Blackwood remained the registered proprietor. After the sale defendant swore that he had no interest whatever in the tavern, and received no part of the profits. The fact that six dollars that plaintiff deposed had been paid him by defendant, was denied, the money having been paid by Wiley. Wiley engaged plaintiff, and made all the arrangements with him.

Wiley was sent for and next examined. He was proprietor of the Empire Tavern. He purchased said grog shop on the 9th of July, but the license was not transferred until August 24th. During the interval witness carried on the business. Blackwood had paid plaintiff six dollars on account of his wages. Witness had spoken to plaintiff about doing the cooking, but made no positive arrangements with him about any increase of wages. He had discharged plaintiff because he refused to do certain things that were required of him.

Defendant said that Mr. May had told him the license could be transferred. He wrote to him, when he disposed of the place, to ascertain whether it would be transferred or not.

His Honor said the licenses were transferred by the justices, and not by Mr. May. He further remarked that every case that had ever come before him that was connected with the Empire Tavern, had been most unsatisfactory, on account of the difficulty with which he arrived at the truth. Here this very defendant had admitted only a short time since that he had been keeping a tavern and a boarding-house, which at the same time he knew to be illegal. He should refer this matter to the next meeting of the Justices, and the advisability of renewing this license would then be considered. He had experienced more trouble with this place, and captions connected with it, than any boarding-house or tavern in the colony. He never could get at the truth in any matter that had been before him.

Wiley said he had been a long time residing in this colony, and this was the first time he had ever been in a wrangling any matter.

His Honor said he should most certainly oppose the renewal of this license at the next meeting of the Justices. In the present case he would adjourn, giving judgment until next week.

Gambling at Hongkong.

(From the "London and China Herald.")

The following is a copy of the memorial, or rather of the remonstrance, of the Social Science Association, addressed to the Duke of Buckingham with respect to the Hongkong gambling farm. Our readers can hardly fail to observe that the Association have carefully and deeply studied the case, and that they have adopted it as their own. As their number includes many of the leading statesmen, politicians, and journalists of the day, it may be depended on that the matter is in good hands, and that although Governor MacDonnell is one of their members, still he will find them much more difficult to deal with than the Hongkong Missionaries or Chamber of Commerce:—

TO HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM AND CHANDOS

The Memorial of the Standing Committee for India, and the Colonies of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science—

Sheweth—

1. That it appears from the papers presented in March last, by her Majesty's command, and laid on the table by your Grace (Britain ed "Agreement under which Play-rooms are now held at Heligoland;" and Ordinance (No. 9 of 1867) "To make further Provision for the Maintainance of Order and Cleanliness within the Colony of Hongkong;" that the local authorities in the former colony had, at different times in the years 1856, 1857, and 1858, granted or confirmed to two common gambling house keepers in succession (natives of Frankfort and Cassel), in consideration of the yearly payment of 8,000 Dollars to—and subject to the approval of—Her Majesty's Government (or "higher authority," to use the longer of the concessions)—the privilege of the gambling establishment, or exclusive right to the games of hazard in the said island of Heligoland, till January 1, 1871; that those concessions are in full operation—that the local authorities in the other colony, that of Hong Kong, had so recently as the summer of 1866, taken upon themselves to pass an "Ordinance" (No. 89, 1866) by which all existing laws in restraint of public gaming there were to be deemed *pro tanto* repealed, and they themselves enabled, "from time to time, to frame and pass such rules, regulations, and conditions as might be deemed expedient for the total suppression, or, in the meanwhile, for the better limitation and control of gaming in that colony;" that, notwithstanding the strong disapproval of that Ordinance by your Grace's immediate predecessor, the Earl of Carnarvon, these provisions were in force in June 17 last, "re-enacted" by the same local authorities, "with some slight changes and omissions, as sections 18 to 24, both inclusive, of the said Ordinance, No. 9 of 1867, and that they have been acted on ever since, and with such effect that there are now existing at Hong Kong, under the Royal Licence, twelve public gaming houses, managed by a gambling firm, out of the profits whereof a sum of nearly 200,000 dollars yearly is received by the local authorities, as at present unappropriated revenue, and in pursuance of certain rules, regulations, and conditions by which, in consequence of the above powers, they called that monopoly into existence;

2. Your memorialists beg leave to refer (1) to Governor Sir R. G. Macdonnell's despatch of the two Hongkong ordinances, and the general state of affairs; (2) to the resolutions of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce of April 3 last, disapproving of so much of the memorial as related to public gambling, and (3) to the annual report and census for the year 1867, of Mr. Smith, then Registrar-General acting Colonial Secretary of Hongkong, dated February 29 last;

3. Your memorialists, painfully impressed with the great disorder which the transactions mentioned in paragraph 1 are calculated to bring upon the British name at home and abroad, address to your grace their humble remonstrance against them.

4. They would represent, with respect to Heligoland, that from the year 1855, it has always been a place of refuge for the imperial authorities to avail themselves of the above-mentioned reservation in the Heligoland gambling farm, and at once to suppress the same, and therefore that it is only through the acquiescence of those imperial authorities that the local authorities have received from the commencement of that farm, and are receiving—and this in the name of her Majesty—the always yearly payments of 8,000 dollars, about £1,200, from out of the profits of that monopoly.

5. With respect to Hongkong, on the other hand, the gaming farm appears to have been carried into effect by the local authorities after her Majesty's Imperial Government had clearly expressed their disapproval of it, and their determination not to accept a revenue raised by such means; insomuch that since the summer of 1866, when the first ordinance was passed, the farm had been created by the local authorities, put up by them to sale, and granted to the highest bidder; the yearly considerations received in advance from the farmer, and as generally mentioned, twelve licensed gambling houses set up by him, and brought into active operation amongst the mixed community of Chinese, which as first so increased its prosperity does not now apply, as I was assured only yesterday, that Canton is now well governed, and the people not afraid of squeezes, which have come in by the proportion of this trade, which has by his means been transferred to Shanghai.

The confidence of the Chinese in the future prosperity of the colony is utterly shaken, and even the recall of the Governor, although it would restore some confidence, would not bring back the old sense of security. In fact, your *own Banks* that it was the sense of security in Hongkong which at first so increased its prosperity does no longer apply, as I was assured only yesterday, that Canton is now well governed, and the people not afraid of squeezes, which have come in by the proportion of this trade, which has by his means been transferred to Shanghai.

The confidence of the Chinese in the future prosperity of the colony is utterly shaken, and even the recall of the Governor, although it would restore some confidence, would not bring back the old sense of security. In fact, your *own Banks* that it was the sense of security in Hongkong which at first so increased its prosperity does no longer apply, as I was assured only yesterday, that Canton is now well governed, and the people not afraid of squeezes, which have come in by the proportion of this trade, which has by his means been transferred to Shanghai.

6. If the terms of Gover or Macdonnell's reply to a very recent deputation of Hongkong merchants on the subject of the Mint are correctly reported in the local organ which deeply pleased the merchants, it would appear that his Excellency had not, down to that time, been directed either by your Grace or by your predecessor, to consider the payments so received by him as "unavailable" revenue, whether in and of the treasury of Hongkong, described by his Excellency as "bankrupt," or for any other public purpose. And your memorialists humbly submit that it cannot be the honour of the Crown that his Excellency should be so directed with the least possible delay.

7. Your memorialists cannot doubt the information which has reached them, of the great amount of scandal and discontent which these proceedings of the local authorities have caused at Hongkong and on the coast of China.

8. It is to be feared that the objects of these measures was to effect the ultimate suppression of public gambling, by making it the interest of the Government farmer and licencee, to take upon themselves the performance of the public informer's duty, a duty hitherto, according to Governor Macdonnell, disregarded by the corrupt or inefficient Bengali and Madras police of Hongkong, it might suffice to replaced a much more efficient one, and ought to be deemed to justify such discreditable means, even if no other means to that end existed; and that in the present case the practical effect of such a departure from moral laws will simply be to exempt from all legislation "whatever those public gambling houses which pay a yearly fee to the farmer of the Government.

9.—But your memorialists would here refer to the documents already cited, in corroboration of the following statements which have been laid before them. (1) That neither the Chinese laws and usages, nor the local ordinances against gambling have ever been fairly put into execution, nor revised with that intention; and that, on the contrary, one most excellent ordinance (No. 9 of 1857), for improving within Hongkong the Chinese law of the tithing, and hundred, and the frankpledge, which in China, have always been found quite sufficient for the entire suppression of the practice, was never put in force at all from the time of its enactment until that of its repeal. (2) That, in same respects, the first ordinance relating to gambling was so ill-planned as to make it difficult for any prosecutor to obtain a conviction. (3) That the present Governor has reported that when he came to the colony two years ago the local police were the least effective and most corrupt body of police whom he had ever seen. (4) That their pay being very scanty, and the normal part of the informer in the naked keeper of gambling not being allowed to police informers ah Hongkong, they were the more open to the bribes which the gambling-houses offered; and (5) that within the last 12 months the Governor has also reported a valuable improvement in the "energy and morals" of the police; "attributing thereto a great part in the downfall of the organ crime to gambling at Hongkong, the crime of piracy—an event so long despaired of by the same authorities. And if these things be so, your memorialists submit that it cannot be said that the local authorities have as yet exhausted the direct means already at their disposal, for the suppression of gambling also, or shown that there is any reason f r departing in that regard from the hitherto received principles of all penal jurisprudence.

10. They cannot conclude these last observations without deploring that the Queen's sanction was ever given to the two precedents which appear to be relied on in favour f the Gambling Farm, that is to say the British Licenses Act of 1857, and the Ocima Shops Farm of 1858, measures to which the objections are so patent as to need no exposition here. And they are induced to use that the great spread during the year 1867 of the debauchery or as it is called "the trade of the Opium Farm," to seven made a subject of congratulation in the Registrar-General's report for that year already cited.

11. For they cannot forget that the main argument by which in 1857 the permanent retention and plantation of Hongkong were recommended and justified by Sir John Davis and Sir Henry Pottinger was, "That its free and noble institutions would stand one day as a model, whereby to work the regeneration of the Chinese empire;" words to which these unheard measures, are so far from responding, that, when compared with the higher morality of the Chinese laws, and their successful vindication (as of late at Canton), they seem rather to invite the Chinese people to reverse the position, and to offer their institutions to stand as models for the regeneration of the colony of Hongkong.

12. They respectfully request your Grace to take the matter of this memorial into your early consideration, and by advising her Majesty to disallow the present measures of her representative in either hemispheres, put an immediate stop to the existing evils, and discourage and prevent the renewal of such experiments for the time to come in any part of her dominions.

And your Grace's Memorialists will ever pray, etc.

Finances of the United States.

In a letter to a member of the Congressional Committee of Ways and Means, dated the 15th ultimo, Mr. David Wells, Special Commissioner of Revenue, states that the revenue from all sources for the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1868, was substantially as follows:—Customs (gold), $163,500,000; internal revenue (currency), $193,000,000; miscellaneous (currency), $47,600,000; public lands and direct tax (currency), $2,500,000—making a total of $406,600,000. The expenditures of the Government on account of interest on the public debt for the year was $141,635,551 13s. The aggregate expenditures of the several departments of the Government for the same period was $229,914,674 56c, making a total expenditure of $371,550,225, leaving an estimated surplus of receipt over expenditure of $35,049,775. But the estimated expenditure for the year 1868-69 he states is only $328,981,013. The commerce goes on to say:—"By the system of internal revenue which prevailed at the close of the war, taxes may be said to have been all but universal; land, agricultural products, manufactured articles, manufactures, and a few other forms of property or products only being excepted. An aggregate of 10,000 distinct articles or products made available as sources of internal revenue in July, 1865, would probably be an under rather than over estimate. At the present time, of all manufactured articles or products of industry the following articles are subject to specific or ad valorem taxation—Distilled spirits, fermented liquors, manufactured tobacco, gas, watches, and playing cards. Perfumery, cosmetics, patent medicines, and a few other manufactured articles are subjected to a stamp tax proportioned to their selling price. Since July, 1865, further, the additional tax of 5 per cent. on incomes in excess of $9,000, has been repealed; and the exemption on the income has been increased from $600 to $1,000. The direct taxation formerly imposed on the gross receipts accruing from the transportation of merchandise has also been entirely removed. Coincident with the above reduction of taxation, the tax of 5 per cent. of August, 1865, to the 30th of June, 1868, the aggregate of the natural indebtedness, including cash in the Treasury, exhibits a reduction in round numbers of $300,000,000. On this account of the debt the reduction of the interest, calculated at 6 per cent., would be $15,000,000 per annum. The amount of taxes abated or repealed since the close of the war has been estimated at $167,289,000."—*Times.*

Miscellaneous.

It was reported in Paris that the Empress was to be decorated with the Legion of Honour on the 15th of August, for heroic conduct in visiting the cholera patients at Amiens.

INFANTICIDE AMONGST MURDERERS.—It is said that during the past 18 months 15 murders have been committed in Northern North Carolina, and its immediate vicinity, and that not a single child has been hanged.

The *New York Tribune* begs Miss Dye to send out a few hundred thousand servant girls to the United States. The abolition of slavery has, it says, raised the price of all labour, and especially of domestic service.

A CLOUD OF BUTTERFLIES.—A thick cloud of white butterflies descended a few days ago on Port Louis, Morbihan, France from across the sea. The cloud was so numerous that at first they resembled a heavy fall of snow; and for some minutes the town and fields were quite white. A strong wind at last blew them into the roadstead, where they were drowned.

According to paragraph from Messrs. Richard Symonds and Son, the Chateau Laffite estate, which was put up for sale on the 20th June last at the upset price of £180,000, and bought in upon the sale being official at public sale in Paris, on the 8th inst., at the reduced price of £120,000, and sold, after spirited competition, for £165,000, the purchaser being Baron James de Rothschild.

A ROYAL VICEROY.—The Anglo-Indians, so far from proposing to be satisfied with Lord Mayo, are trying to parcade themselves that one of the Quards sons, or some day be sent out to govern the country. The natives would be immensely gratified by having a Royal Ruler once more, and as the *Friend* points out, "with the annual migration to the cool climate of the Royal Viceroy, great safety in his policy? Would it be convenient to send him in a letter from the Indian Secretary?—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

SALE OF SHIPS AT LIVERPOOL.—On Thursday, August 6th, Messrs. C. W. Kellock and Co. offered for sale several fine ships. The *Antonia*, a French composite ship of 1,387 tons English, built in 1859, was sold for £6,750. The *Thomas Brocklebank*, an East Indiaman, 588 tons, built at Whitehaven in 1847, was withdrawn at £2,500. The iron ship *Hydrabad*, 1,440 tons bm., built at Port Glasgow in 1865, just returned from her 103 days, was sold for £17,810. The iron ship *Khandeish*, 1,150 tons bm., built at Port Glasgow in 1864, was

NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

Fortnightly Summary.

Shanghai

(*From the "North China Herald."*)

The shipping arrivals during the fortnight are been *Ellington* and *St. Magnus* from Liverpool, *Hermione*, and *Heather Belle* Newcastle C. S. W., and *Curlstia*, Cardiff; and the following have left, *Sandy Castle*, *Napoleon III*, *Nile*, *Clerdale*, *Broadwater*, *John Nicholson*, *Italia* and *Evelyn Wood*, London. *England* and *Rebecca*, New York.

We have received news from Mr. Cooper, who had reached Bathang on the frontier of Thibet, after a very hard journey of twenty days from Ta-tsien-lu, during which he had suffered greatly. The Chinese authorities had refused to allow him to cross into Thibet. He had been delighted to hear of a pass into Assam only fourteen days journey distant; but though the officials were willing the native merchants had opposed his going this way, fearing an inroad Assam traders into Thibet. Shortness of funds prevented his waiting and trying to carry his point by persistence; so he was obliged to accept the proposal of the authorities to pass him down to the frontiers of Yunan, thus falling back on his dernier resort, of reaching Calcutta by way of Tali and Bhamo.

Mr. Blair has started on the survey of the Yellow River, which the Asiatic Society have taken final. He goes by the inland route from Chinkiang.

The steamer *Ajax*, which sank at her anchors on the night of the 17th instant, still lies at the bottom of the river. It will be remembered that her shaft had been disconnected for the purpose of repairs, and that the strong tide worked out the screw with 18 feet of shaft attached. The hole has been successfully plugged; a Chinaman being the successful operator. It is remarkable that he succeeded in his first attempt, without diving apparatus, though the foreign divers, with every appliance had done nothing during four days. Mr. Batchelder has contracted to raise the ship for Tls. 45,000. In case of failure he gets Tls. 5,000, which will not go far towards meeting the necessary outlay. He proposes to pump her dry, and hopes she will then float. If he succeed in his first attempt he will of course make a good haul; but if he has to resort to other appliances besides pumping, the profits are more problematical.

Two fires have occurred, one in the English settlement, and one in Hongkong. By the latter a quantity of China house property was destroyed. Some foreigners distinguished themselves by recklessly and wantonly hacking houses at a distance from the fire; but we are glad to hear that steps will be taken to prosecute them.

We regret to have to record the death by drowning of Mr. A. B. le Poer Power, a gentleman who has been for some time in the employ of the Municipal Council. A house boat in which he was going up country, got foul of a ship during the strong tides on Saturday night, and Mr. Power and the boatmen seem to have been jerked overboard by the shock.

It is satisfactory to notice the rapid progress that is now being made with the church. There does really seem a prospect, at last, of the building being finished early next year. Orders have, we hear, been sent home for the memorial windows that have been lately given; so they may be expected in a few months. We are glad that people are beginning to recognise how much better memorials church windows and ornaments form than tablets and monuments which rather offend than please the eye, in a church; and which are lost in a cemetery.

The Feng-shuey have become agitated at Ningpo also. Five years ago, Captain Dew got the Taotai to cut a canal across a bend in the river, by which a circuit of several miles was saved. It leaves the river a little below Ningpo and forms it again some distance above the city. After five years, it has been now found that this canal interferes with the Feng-shuey; and an agitation is being got up to have it filled in.

Tseng-kwo-fan leaves Nanpo shortly, to assume the Governor Generalship of Chihli. It is worthy of note at the present juncture, that he is succeeded by the only high officer of Government who manifested sincerity to missionary enterprise, in connexion with the revision of the treaty—namely, Ma, Governor General of Fukhien and Chekeang. It is assumed that this mandarin's influence is felt in the *Formosa* troubles. He is said to be ordered to Peking.

A Tientsin correspondent writes:—"The *Peking Gazette* I believe says the rebels are all beaten and killed, but when I was at Tsin the other day, several boats full of people came in from Tu-tsun saying a great number of mounted rebels had just arrived there. A boy, formerly servant to one of the missionaries, has come in to Tientsin, saying the rebels are in great numbers in that neighbourhood 'their flags darkening the air.' We had some heavy squalls of wind and rain a few days ago, and a good deal of hail. One piece I picked up was as large as a small hazel nut. We are looking forward to Tseng-kwo-fan's arrival as a fording some prospect that we may get the Chintang coal mines open, or at least a coal mole to them, as he is reported to be in favour of mining."

We hear that Gold diggers at Mosan, 20 miles from Chefoo, are covering their expenses, and making something over. As no complaints come from the other parties who ran up in it, it may be assumed that they are doing likewise. H.M.S. *Z* has arrived in Chefoo on the 12th inst., from Nagasaki, and was to remain there for a week or so. The object of the visit has for one of the gold fields, but there seems no need of any interference at present. It is said that the Taotai wished the Commander to send some of his blue jackets into the country to arrest the men who are occupied in getting gold; but the request was very properly declined, with an intimation that H.M. ships were not appointed to undertake the internal police arrangements of China. The Taotai in thus left to his own resources of which he fully appreciates the weakness; so all accounts from the mines show the diggers to be peaceably inclined. It is presumed that the good manchuria have made up their minds that the Feng-shuey are not in danger, only affected a friend.

A Takao correspondent writes:—We had a typhoon here about a fortnight ago. Two junks were wrecked, and another only narrowly escaped destruction by dashing in through the breakers. The weather is now mild and pleasant. The *Lorna* and *Bredard* are here. Elsewhere will be found a memorial addressed to Sir Rutherford Alcock, on the subject of religious persecution in Formosa.

JAPAN.

(*From the Japan Times Overland Mail.*)

The position of the two parties supposed to be engaged in a contest for supreme power in Japan remains unaltered. The Mikado's officers continue to collect duties at the open ports, and to negotiate with the Representatives of foreign powers who have not yet recognized their master; the rebel Daimios of the north wait in their own provinces for a turn in their favour from the action of these diplomatists, who yet hesitate to declare themselves openly as anxious to restore the Mikado's Shogunate. Neither party has sufficient confidence in its own strength to attempt anything serious against the other, and commerce languishes in an uneasy and uncertain atmosphere of peace, that may at any moment be succeeded by a thunderstorm of war. We have unconfirmed reports from Nee-gata of some days' fighting, the result of which is said to have been the retirement of the Northern troops from the place; but the native authorities here still protest to the British Minister against Foreigners resorting to the port, as they cannot yet open it to foreign trade under the necessary condition of guaranteeing security to foreign life and property. As, some months since, they told the Representatives of Prussia and Italy that there was no objection to Prussians and Italians resorting thither, and as the *Albion* and other vessels have been there and returned without the occurrence of any disaster, the Foreign Ministers are pinched in face of a dilemma, and their contradictory notifications threaten an antagonism, the character and consequences of which are too serious for discussion in this, gossiping summary of the fortnight's news.

We have to report a particularly disgreeable occurrence at Kobe. On the night of August 31st half-a-dozen midshipmen, whose names we are truly sorry to say are not in our possession, came from the U. S. *Oneida*, for from H. I. M. *Venus* and *Bellequeue*, dined at a French *restaurant* in Kobe, after which they went to the *Yoshiwara*, which we may as well, for the proper understanding of this affair, call for once by its English name of a brothel. After misbehaving themselves there—for even in such a place misbehaviour is possible—they turned out and smashed the lamp of an adjacent guard-house; a lamp, be it remarked, with the Mikado's crest upon it, and to natives as significant a symbol of power as the Eagle in American Consulates or the tricolour in front of a French Legation. The guard turned out, some of the midshipmen gallantly drew their revolvers and blazed away, so soon as they saw that the Japanese dare not draw their *swords*, and finally, after several shots had been fired, the party ran away down to the beach. There they ran for dear life to a boat manned by men who paddled out from the wharf, refusing to take them off, and the quiet of the night was ultimately restored by the arrival of some of our men-of-war's boats, whose crews to their drunken boys to their respective ships.

The foregoing facts we take from the *Hiogo and Osaka Herald* of Sept. 15th, whose account of the transaction is concluded by the following phrase:—

"The commanders of the three Vessels in question went to Governor Ito Shunsuke and apologized for the conduct of their countrymen—promising that the offenders should be punished."

This affair occurred on August 31st. We have letters from Kobe to the 11th inst., but are without any record of this promise having been fulfilled. We defer further comment until we learn what action has been taken in the matter.

The Kobe land sale took place on the 10th, when thirty-seven lots out of the seventy-four put were sold at prices varying from 0.05 to 24 *boos* per *tsubo* above the upset price of eight *boos*. Truly, when a merchant can be found to buy their land at £100 per acre, we must respect the blunder widely imposed upon the native government for greatly asking £750 for it. The land sale at Osaka is fixed for the 25th inst.; beyond this, we have no news of any importance from the South.

We have more than one instalment of considerable interest to commercial men to mention in the present number of the *Overland Mail*. The Japanese government, under the 2nd. Article of the Convention of Yedo, of 1866, have demanded a revision of the Tariff so far as regards Silk and Tea. The effect of their claim, if conceded, will be to increase the duty on the former staple, our chief article of export, from $24.12 to $31.50 per picul. The British Minister and some of his colleagues have asked the opinion and advice of the Chamber of Commerce, which has appointed a Special Comittee for the consideration of the question.

Out of the uncertain action of the Mikado's government respecting the opening of Nee-egata has arisen a difficulty, fortunately soon a trivial concerning produce bought there and at some neighbouring ports and brought hither for sale or shipment to Europe. The Custom House authorities set up a claim to confiscate it, its importers being unable, of course, to show any permits to ship. This claim was resisted, first on very goods grounds. The Regulations of Trade attached to the Treaties forbid smuggling goods into unopened ports, and name the penalty of $10,000 for every such offence. The Order in Council, which affects British subjects only, states (Cap 92), that trading to unopened ports is a misdemeanor, and that any principal, agent, shipowner, shipmaster, or supercargo, who may engage in it, is liable, on conviction, to imprisonment up to two years, with or without hard labour, and with or without a fine not exceeding $10,000, at the discretion of the Court. On the other hand, Art. V. of the Convention of 1866, says:

"All articles of Japanese production may be conveyed from any place in Japan to any of the Ports open to foreign trade, free of any tax or transit duty, rather than the usual tolls levied equally on all traffic for the maintenance of roads or navigation."

Not a word is said here to indicate that such produce may not be brought from an unopened port to an opened port by foreigners in foreign bottoms, and with this clause so loose of his teeth, it would appear that a merchant may drive the proverbial coach and six through Treaties and Orders in Council alike, or at the particular behoof of the coasting trade in concerned. If the Japanese, however, were in a position to prove that foreign goods had been imported into Nee-e-gata, without payment of duty, or that native produce had been shipped there, elsewhere than to an open port in Japan, the defence would have to be rested on different grounds,—on the "most favoured nation" clause, to wit (Art. XXIII of the Treaty of 1858). Such a case, however, does not even more than suppositious; for Sir Harry Parkes could truly venture to enforce the Order in Council, after abetting and encouraging the trade of a British house at Kagosima as he has done—having nothing of the Sheridan virtue, British ships to take refuge under a change of flag. But we hope soon to hear that all this paper difficulty has been settled, and the new trade fully and formally legalized, by proclamation of the Mikado's intention to act up to his treaty engagements, and assurance of his power to carry them out.

H. M.S. *Rattler* left Yokohama, for Hakodate, it was said—on the 6th inst., and the *Pylades* followed her on the 12th. Various conjectures are hazarded as to their destination. In the number of French, whose appearance we chronicled in our last, was a gentleman representing the Russian spider, regarding, with ominous satisfaction, the interneine quarrels of the Japanese flies, and the well-informed correspondent of the Japan mail, positively insists that his hint has been taken, and that the Secretary of the British Legation and Mr. Satow have not gone up in the *Rattler* solely for the benefit of their health. Elsewhere it is said that the errand had some connection with the establishment of light houses on the coast, and again that a visit to the Kurile Islands is in contemplation.

Either the *Dayline* or *Rattler* carries a agent of the Italian Legation, empowered to arrest at Hakodate, M. Giuseppe dell 'Oro, whose brother, M. Isidoro dell 'Oro has already been imprisoned here. The order for these arrests came from Florence, it was said, and the reason for them has not transpired. The recently discovered fraud in Silk-egg cards is of course generally supposed to be the proximate cause, but we believe this to be an error.

We mentioned, a month ago, the appointment of Mr. Grennell, of the U. S. Navy, and General Frank, of the U. S. Consular Service, to posts of considerable importance under the new Government. We have now to announce the resignation of the French and English officers engaged by the late Shogoon, as instructors to his army and navy. The people now in power being apparently unable or unwilling to find work for them, these gentlemen found it, of course, impossible to accept their pay, and therefore threw up their appointments. This is much to be regretted, as both missions were composed of singularly able and energetic men, whose services to the Japanese Government were by no means measurable by a money standard.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Hongkong, Tuesday Evening.

There has been almost a total absence of native demand throughout the day, and excepting speculative operations, nothing has otherwise been done. Although heavy clearances went on, and one of the "Bulls" took to the moment in price in demanding Drug, still it did not in the slightest produce the wished for effect on the market, and if anything, it has proved a partial failure to bolster up the market. The "Bears" having so well fortified themselves, that every demand was boldly and successfully met. A telegram, dated Calcutta the 10th inst., via Galle, quotes Patna at Rs. 1,400 a chest, and gives the probable exports to all ports, Penang, Singapore, and China, by the steamers *Beirne* and *Glenyyle*, to leave between the 16th and 19th inst., at about 3,500 chests, independent of about 450 chests by the steamer *Orient* for the Straits. The vessel left Calcutta on the morning of the 10th instant. Exchange on London for 6 months Bank bills was 1/-1½ per rupee. The following are to-day's closing rates, with more sellers than buyers:—Patna, $620 to $625, and $635½ to $ 27½ of the 9th Sales, to arrive on 3 weeks time. Benares, $ 35 to $620, cash, quite nominal. Malwa, $615 to $650 weak.

Sego of 4 days sales of Raw Cotton there has been nothing done in the other departments of trade, and not a sale of piece goods has been reported. The transactions in Raw Cotton amount to 130 bales Bengal Shaple at $13.75 and 300 bales Bombay at $ 20.50. There is nothing to report in shares.

SALES OF SEPTEMBER 29TH, 1868.

As reported by Chinese.

Calcutta Cotton, 72 bales, at $18.75, by Mody & Co, to Tuck-wo-hong.

Calcutta Cotton, 64 bales, at $18.75, by Mody & Co, to Tuck-wo-hong.

Bombay Cotton, 200 bales, at $19.75, by Parsee merchant to Kin-hing-cheong.

Bombay Cotton, 100 bales, at $20.65, by Eduljee & Co, to Kin-sum.

Yellow Boxes, 2,000 piculs, at $1.76, by Hingtai by retail.

Camphor, 5 bales, at $11.50, by Sam-wun-hong to Canton merchant.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. RICHARD B. PARR in our Firm, ceased on the 31st March, 1868.

ALGERNOD WILKINSON & Co.

1f 747 Hongkong, 17th April, 1868.

NOTICE.

MY BUSINESS, as SHIP AND INSURANCE BROKER, COMMISSION AGENT, &c., will be carried on by myself, will henceforward be conducted under the style or firm of J. S. HOOK, SON & Co.

J. S. HOOK.

1f 2174 Hongkong, 23rd September, 1867.

MR. HENRY LISTON DALRYMPLE is authorised to sign our Firm per procuration, at Foochow, from this date.

BIRLEY & Co.

1f 1031 Hongkong, 2nd June, 1868.

I HAVE established myself at this port, as a GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT, under the style and firm of GIFFORD F. PARKER & Co.

GIFFORD FORBES PARKER.

Saigon, 20th December, 1867. [1f 50

FROM and after this date Mr. GEORGE F. BOWMAN will act as Agent of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at this Port.

S. L. PHELPS, *Agent.*

1f 1889 Hongkong, 15th August, 1867.

NOTICE.

MR. WILHELM HÜLSE having this day been admitted a partner, the business of Public Tea Inspector and Commission Agent will in future be carried on under the style and firm of

MESTERN & HÜLSE,

C. J. MESTERN.

3th 1293 Canton, 1st July, 1868.

NOTICE.—We have this day established a General and Commission business at this Port, under the firm of

LEHMANN, HARTMANN & Co.

CARL LEHMANN.

OSCAR HARTMANN.

1m 1831 Osaka (Hiogo), 1st January, 1868.

NOTICE

WE have this day admitted Mr. CRAWFORD DAVISON KERR, Jun., as a partner in our Firm in Formosa. Mr. S. GODFREY BIRD ceases to sign the Firm per procuration from this date.

DODD & Co.

1f 281 Tamsui, 1st January, 1868.

NOTICE.

THE Business hitherto conducted in my name, will hereafter be carried on under the style and firm of

E. JUBIN & Co.

and Mr. GEORGE BLAKEWAY is admitted a partner therein.

E. JUBIN.

Yokohama, 17th June, 1868.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established a branch of our Firm at Hiogo, at which Port Mr. CHARLES EBBES is authorized of sign for us per procuration.

E. JUBIN & Co.

1m 1673 Yokohama, 17th June, 1868.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Steamer

"EARL KING,"

will be dispatched for the above Port at 4 P.M. TO-DAY, the 30th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

ADE. MEGIESTRE HEARD & Co.

2d 1857 Hongkong, 29th September, 1868.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.

THE Steamship

"KWANG-TUNG,"

Capt. Pitman, will have immediate dispatch for the above Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

1f 1890 Hongkong, 29th September, 1868.

FOR YOKOHAMA, (*Direct*).

THE New Steamer,

"COLUMBINE,"

Capt. Lobnitz, will have immediate dispatch for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GILMAN & Co.

1f 1855 Hongkong, 28th September, 1868.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE British Barque

"PRINCESS OF WALES,"

will load at Whampoa for the above port, and has room for a limited amount of freight, for which apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

1m 1851 Hongkong, 28th September, 1868.

FOR MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.

THE American Barque

"MAUD HELEN,"

Capt. Thomas, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will have quick dispatch.

For Freight, apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

1m 1834 Hongkong, 25th September, 1868.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE British Ship

"DOUGLAS,"

510 tons register, Morrison, master, will have quick dispatch as above.

For Freight of Passage, apply to

ROSMAN & Co.

1f 1830 Hongkong, 25th September, 1868.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE American barque

"POWHATTAN,"

Capt. Patten, will have quick dispatch for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

1f 1816 Hongkong, 22nd September, 1868.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE American Clipper ship

"GAME COCK,"

1,119 Tons Register, Capt. B. F. Sherburne, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will load here and at Whampoa, at current rates, and have early dispatch for the above port.

For Freight, apply to

OLYPHANT & Co.

1f 1797 Hongkong, 21st September, 1868.

FOR MANILA.

THE Spanish Barque

"SANTA ANA,"

Gavito, Master, will have quick dispatch for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

REMEDIOS & Co.

1f 1786 Hongkong, 19th September, 1868.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE North German barque

"MERIDA,"

will load at Whampoa for the above port, and have quick dispatch.

For Freight, apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

1m 1793 Hongkong, 19th September, 1868.

FOR LONDON.

THE British ship

"COREA,"

Carr, Master, will have quick dispatch for the above port.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

1f 1781 Hongkong, 18th September, 1868.

FOR SINGAPORE.

THE British barque

"MIRAGE,"

Capt. Finch, will have dispatch for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

1f 1734 Hongkong, 12th September, 1868.

(*To follow the "Union."*)

FOR MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.

THE 1st Clipper ship

"ONWARD,"

Wm. Whyte, Master.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

ROZARIO & Co.

1f 1491 Hongkong, 8th September, 1868.

Vessels Loading.

Destination	Vessel's Name	Captain	At	For Freight Apply to	To be Dispatched
LONDON	Corea	Carr	Whampoa	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Quick dispatch.
NEW YORK	Game Cock	B. F. Sherburne	Hongkong	Olyphant & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Merida		Hongkong	Augustine Heard & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Princess of Wales		Hongkong	Augustine Heard & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SAN FRANCISCO	Powhattan	Patten	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Douglas	Morrison	Hongkong	Rosman & Co.	Quick dispatch.
MELBOURNE & SYDNEY	Onward	Whyte	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do. Do.	Maud Helen	Thomas	Hongkong	Augustine Heard & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SINGAPORE	Mirage	Finch	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
MANILA	Santa Ana	Gavito	Hongkong	Remedios & Co.	Quick dispatch.
YOKOHAMA	Columbine (str.)	Lobnitz	Hongkong	Gilman & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SHANGHAI	Earl King (str.)		Hongkong	Augustine Heard & Co.	To-day, at 4 P.M.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Kwang-tung (str.)	Pitman	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Quick dispatch.

For Sale.

SAYLE & CO.,

VICTORIA EXCHANGE,

LINEN DRAPERS, SILK MERCERS

HABERDASHERS, TAILORS,

AND

GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

SAYLE & Co. would call particular attention to the undermentioned Departments, which are now well supplied with every requisite for the coming Season.

TAILORING.

Under the supervision of several European Cutters, comprises,

BLACK AND BLUE BROAD CLOTHS AND VENETIANS.

NAVAL AND MILITARY CLOTHS.

FANCY ANGOLAS.

WEST OF ENGLAND AND SCOTCH TWEEDS.

PLAIN & FANCY FLANNELS, (Shrunk).

WHITE AND FANCY DRILLS

DUCKS, &c.

WHITE AND FANCY MARSALLA AND QUILTED VESTINGS.

BLACK AND BLUE ALPACCAS, AND MERINOS.

PARAMATTAS.

A perfect fit guaranteed in the shortest possible time.

HOSIERY.

COTTON, LISLE, AND SILK SOCKS.

GAUZE, MERINO, AND SILK UNDER VESTS.

LONG-CLOTH AND CRIMEAN SHIRTS,

PAJAMAS.

SILK AND CAMBRIC POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS.

TIES, RING SCARVES, AND COLLARS of the newest styles.

HATS.

GENTS' DRAB AND BLACK DRESS HATS,

BLACK AND DRAB FELT HATS in the latest shapes.

STRAW, TUSCAN, LEGHORN, AND PANAMA HATS.

ELLWOOD'S AIR CHAMBER HELMETS.

ALL WOOL DAMASKS AND REPS.

CURTAIN CORDS AND TEIMMINGS

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS.

PRINTED & EMBROIDERED TABLE COVERS.

DAMASK CLOTHS AND NAPKINS all sizes.

COTTON AND LINEN SHEETINGS, all widths.

TURKISH AND HUCKABACK TOWELS.

BATH BLANKETS.

WALKING-STICKS AND SILK UMBRELLAS.

SOAPS, PERFUMERY, AND BRUSHES

OVERLAND TRUNKS AND PORTMANTEAUS, in all Sizes.

FOR SALE, *ex "JOHN LUCKETT."*

PRIME YORK HAMS,

SWAINE, BOORN & Co.'s OLD TOM GIN.

RAY & Co.

1d 1780 Hongkong, 17th September, 1868.

YELLOW METAL, 16 to 28 oz., and NAILS. Apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

1f 1760 Hongkong, 16th September, 1868.

FOR SALE.

MUNTZ'S YELLOW METAL, 24 to 28 oz., with NAILS. Apply to

BRILL, PURDON & Co.

1f 1774 Hongkong, 17th September 1868.

500 CASES FOR SALE, JUST RECEIVED.

BARRELS Portland CEMENT.

FREDERIC DEGENHARDT,

3, *d'Aguilar Street.*

1f 1746 Hongkong, 14th September, 1868.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.

DAVID CORSAR & SONS'

Merchant Navy } CANVAS.

Navy Boiled

Long Flax

Crown

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

1f 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

FOR SALE.

BEATO'S Japanese VIEWS and COSTUMES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

1f 1814 Hongkong, 27th August, 1868.

JUST LANDED AND FOR SALE.

A SMALL choice Invoice, a trial shipment for the China market, of the following Calcutta well prepared CHUTNIES, in cases of one dozen each, consisting of Nabobby Mangoe sliced, Bengal Club, Cashmere, Lucknow, and Bombay Chutnies, of really good and first quality.

Also.

Delicious Guava JELLY in Jars, and Guava CHEESE in Tins.

Apply to WM. SHAW,

At Messrs. JAMESON & BARTON,

Gough Street.

1f 1579 Hongkong, 21st August, 1868.

PER MAIL "*EMEU*"

WHITE and Coloured KID GLOVES.

Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's HATS.

Lace JACKETS, MANTLES, FICHUS, &c., &c.

Dress MATERIALS, in all kinds.

Furniture DAMASKS, REPS, FRINGES, TRIMMINGS, &c.

Table COVERS, BOOTS, &c.

TOYS, CROQUET, GAMES, &c.

M. GARRETT,

MILLINERY AND DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT,

Queen's Road.

1f 1525 Hongkong, 14th August, 1868.

FOR SALE.

20 CASES Manila and Cavite CIGARS and CHEROOTS.

20 Octaves Superior Amontillado WINE.

20 Octaves Spanish Sherry WINE.

EDWARD J. SAGE.

2w 1771 Hongkong, 8th September, 1868.

FOR SALE.

PAUL DOMECQ'S SHERRY, bottled by Henry Ritchie, in 2 dozen Cases.

Paul Domecq's PORT, bottled by Henry Ritchie, in 1 dozen Cases.

A. G. HOGG & Co.

1f 1523 Hongkong, 14th August, 1868.

FOR SALE.

MANILA HARD WOOD, consisting of MOLAVES, DANABAS, ARANGAS, and other descriptions. Apply to

LANDSTEIN & Co.

1f 1502 Hongkong, 12th August 1868.

For Sale.

Ex "COREA" and Last "OVERLAND MAIL."

MISS ROSE

HAS received a choice Assortment of Ladies' HATS, trimmed and untrimmed.

Infants' White Silk BONNETS, HATS, and HOODS, embroidered long CLOAKS, Christening ROBES, and embroidered DRESSES.

Ladies' Black Silk, Lace, and Velvet JACKETS, in the newest designs.

French and English printed CAMBRICS; Swiss Book, printed, and figured MUSLINS, in great variety.

Plain and Fancy RIBBONS, in all widths; Ladies' Fancy NECKTIES, Head DRESSES, &c.

Dress and Mantle TRIMMINGS, and FRINGES, in all colors; Satin PUFFINGS, &c.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's French KID GLOVES, HOSIERY, &c.

Hungarian, Felt, and Cassimere Ladies' BOOTS.

Ladies' and Children's SLIPPERS, in great variety.

Gentlemen's Felt HATS (latest style), SCARFS, and NECKTIES.

A Select assortment of Hendrie's PERFUMERY.

The latest designs in BERLIN WOOLWORK of every description, BANNER ARMS, &c., &c., Velvet and Cloth SMOKING CAPS, Gold and Silver BRAID, and TASSELS for ditto. CIGAR CASES for working, &c., &c.

WELLINGTON STREET,

Opposite the Catholic Church.

1f 706 Hongkong, 9th September, 1868.

FOR SALE.

THE Undersigned offer for sale, at very moderate prices, a choice Assortment of fine flavored Rhenish WINES, as:—

GENUINE JOHANNESBERGER CABINET.

STEINBERGER CABINET.

MARCOBRUNNER CABINET.

SCHARLACHBERGER.

LIEBFRAUENMILCH.

NIERENSTEINER, in quarts and pints.

JOHANNISHEIMER.

RUDESHEIMER BERG.

SELTZER WATER, in quarts and pints.

Also,

Ruinart, Père & Fils CHAMPAGNE, in quarts and pints.

GASPARI'S CLARETS, in quarts and pints.

PERRIER JOUETS, in quarts and pints.

JULES MUMM, in quarts and pints.

Adolph Collins' SOUZY MOUSSEUX.

Adolph Collins' SOUZY CABINET.

EUGENE CLIQUOT.

Duc de Montebello CORDON, in quarts and pints.

SPARKLING ROCK.

Alter Dinner CLARET, in pints.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.

1f 1860 Hongkong, 27th July, 1868.

NOTICE.

SELLING OFF, AT GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.

THE Undersigned being desirous of closing consignments, offer to the Public 3,000 Cases of CLARETS and French WHITE WINES, comprising ordinary good, fine, and finest flavored CLARETS, WHITE WINES, HAVANA, &c., which they will sell *at so tempting low prices*:

BREAKFAST CLARETS:

Margaux Medoc, ... 22.75 per dozen.

St. Julien, ... 4.50

St. Emilion, ... 4.50

Chateau Margaux, ... 5.00

DINNER AND AFTER DINNER CLARETS:

Haute St. Emilion, ... 37.00 per dozen.

Pontet Canet, ... 7.50

Vray Cancum, ... 8.00

Chateau La Rose, } 10.00

Grand Vin, } 12.00

Haute Brun, ... 10.00

Chateau Lafitte, ... 12.00

Branne Mouton, ... 12.00

WHITE WINES:

Haute Sauterne, ... $3.50 per dozen.

Haute Barsac, ... 4.00

Chateau d'Yquem, ... 5.00

Chateau d'Yquem de Magnis de Suriaulace } 10.00

Dry Chablis, in Champagne bottles, ... 5.50

BURGUNDY WINES:

Chambertin, ... 13.00

Clos de Vougeot, ... 13.00

Volnay, ... 12.50

Pommard, ... 10.00

Nuits, ... 9.00

Beaune, ... 8.50

Hermitage Rouge, ... 8.50

All these WINES are guaranteed of sound quality.

Purchasers of 20 cases and upwards will receive an extra discount.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.

1f 1881 Hongkong, 27th July, 1868.

SOCKS.

FLANNEL AND MERINO UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

SHIRTS, WITH LINEN FRONTS, All the new shape COLLARS.

TURKISH AND HUCKABACK TOWELS.

NECKTIES AND SCARVES, of the newest styles.

GENTLEMEN'S DRAB AND SILK DRESS HATS.

BLACK AND DRAB FELT HATS.

SCOTCH CAPS.

SILK UMBRELLAS, WALKING CANES, BLANKETS.

SHOES, BOOTS, &c., &c., &c.

1f 1761 Hongkong, 10th September, 1868.

FOR SALE.

THE following WINES, &c., of superior quality, in lots to suit purchasers:—

Eugene Cliquot, dry CHAMPAGNE, in Pints and Quarts.

Silbery Mousseux, } CHAMPAGNE.

Carte Noire, }

A. de Luze and Fils CLARETS, Pints and Quarts.

Villanyi CLARET, Quarts.

CHABLIS.

BURGUNDY.

Liebfrauenmilch, } HOCK.

Josephhöfer Assaticb, }

Rudesheimer, }

Fleur de Moselle, }

Superior Old PORT in 1 dozen cases.

Superior dry Pale SHERRY in 1 and 3 dozen cases.

Bass's ALE, Quarts and Pints.

Dorchester's STOUT, Quarts and Pints.

Hennessy's BRANDY, in 1 dozen cases.

A. de Luze and Fils BRANDY, in 1 dozen cases.

Apply to

GARLOWITZ & Co.

1f 1811 Hongkong, 22nd July, 1868.

FOR SALE.

MUNTZ'S YELLOW METAL, 20 to 28 oz. and NAILS. Apply to

MEHSSSEN & Co.

3m 1375 Hongkong, 18th July, 1868.

TATHAM'S BRANDY in 1 doz. cases.

" SHERRY " 3 "

" PORT " 3 "

" CLARET " 1 "

BIRLEY & Co.

FOR SALE.

20,000 Cubic Feet MANILA TIMBER, to arrive per French Barque *Teenfa*. Apply to

REYNAAN BROTHERS & Co.

1f 705 Hongkong, 27th February, 1868.

For Sale.

SELLING OFF.

RETIRING FROM BUSINESS.

MULLER & CLAUSSEN beg to inform the Public of Hongkong, that in consequence of their retiring from business as Outfitters, they are selling off the whole of their Stock of Ready-made CLOTHES, HOSIERY, &c., at much less than actual cost price, consisting of:—

Black Cloth Frock Coats, from $8.00 to	$12.00	
" " Dress " "	8.00	12.00
" " Trousers, "	.....	4.00
" " Vests, "	.....	2.50
" " Morning Coats, "	5.00	10.00
" " Sac " "	6.00	9.00
" Merino Dress " "	.....	5.00
Fancy Melton and Angola Morning Coats, "	4.00	10.00
" Melton and Angola Sac Coats, "	4.00	12.00
" " and Witney Yacht Jackets, "	6.00	8.00
Witney and Melton Overcoats, "	8.00	20.00
Fancy Tweed and Angola Trousers, "	2.50	5.00
" " and Angola Vests, "	1.00	2.50
" " and Angola Suits, "	6.00	12.00
Black Alpaca and Merino Coats, "	.....	3.00
" " " Trousers, "	.....	2.50
" " " Vests, "	.....	1.50
White Linen Coats, per doz.	.....	18.00
" " Jackets, "	.....	12.00
" " Trousers, "	.....	20.00
" Madapalam Coats, "	.....	15.00
" " Jackets, "	.....	9.00
Colored Linen Trousers, "	.....	18.00
" Alpaca Coats, each from	1.50	2.50
" " Trousers, "	.....	1.00
White Shirts with Linen Fronts, &c., per doz.	.....	12.00
" " with cotton Fronts, &c., "	.....	9.00
Silk Under Vests, per doz. from	20.00	24.00
" Drawers, " "	20.00	24.00
Cotton Under Vests, per doz.	.....	8.00
" Drawers, " "	.....	12.00
Merino Under Vests, " "	.....	12.00
" Drawers, " "	.....	12.00
Cotton and Merino Socks, per doz. from	1.75	5.00
" Stockings, per doz.	.....	2.00
Huckaback Towels, "	.....	4.00
Turkish " "	.....	5.00
Christy's Silk Hats, each	.....	4.00
" Shell "	.....	3.00
" Felt " from	1.00	2.50
Ellwood's Patent Helmets, each	.....	3.00
Calcutta Solar Hats, "	.....	2.00
Straw Hats, from	1.00	1.50
Dawson's Boots and Shoes, "	.....	4.00

Cottons, No. Skin, Scarfs, Umbrellas, Canes, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.

A large variety of Tweeds, Angolas, Doeskins, Buckskins, Flannels, Merinos, Drills, and Brown Jeans, &c.

1f 1741 Hongkong, 14th September, 1868.

LADAGE, OELKE & Co.

MERCHANT TAILORS & GENERAL OUTFITTERS,

Queen's Road Central,

Have pleasure in announcing to their customers, that their new Autumn and Winter STOCKS are now complete.

Ready-made CLOTHING of all descriptions, and the latest styles.

PILOT CLOTH OVERCOATS AND JACKETS.

BLUE CROISSE SHOOTING-COATS AND SAC-COATS.

SUITS, SHOOTING COATS, & SAC-COATS, of Fancy Tweeds.

BLACK CLOTH DRESSCOATS AND FROCKCOATS.

TROUSER, VESTS.

SHOOTING-COATS, AND SAC-COATS, of superior quality.

MORNING GOWNS.

A great variety of LIGHT AND HEAVY TWEEDS.

BLACK AND BLUE BROAD CLOTHS.

SATINE PILOT CLOTH.

MELTONS AND FLANNELS.

A perfect Fit of all CLOTHS is made to order guaranteed, by an experienced EUROPEAN CUTTER.

COTTON, LAMBSWOOL, AND MERINO SOCKS.

FLANNEL AND MERINO UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

SHIRTS, WITH LINEN FRONTS.

TURKISH AND HUCKABACK TOWELS.

NECKTIES AND

Extracts.

Italian Journeys.*

(From the "Saturday Review.")

Mr. W. D. Howells's *Italian Journeys* are very agreeable reading. After allowing so much as this, we need be at no trouble to assign any further *raison d'être* for this pleasant supplement to the same author's popular sketches of Venetian Life. Mr. Howells is neither a sentimental traveller nor a professedly amusement-ful one. Neither is he a newspaper correspondent, bound to hammering where the reader looks for repose it, or to rove from Dan to Beersheba in quest of undiscovered mines of entertainment at half-way houses. Nor is he an art critic in search of undiscovered ancient masters, nor an historian with a crochet to be worked up into a theory, nor a missionary on the look-out for more or less convertible soil. In short, he is not one of those one-eyed travellers on whom the late Archbishop Whately, in the gossip on things in general which he was pleased to call annotations on Bacon's Essays, so genially descants. Political demonstrations, poets, tombs, cathedral frescoes, and hotel bills alike attract or repel his notice, and he is, if anything, rather more ashamed of interest in poets and painters of the past than in the writers and *laquais de place* of the present day. He eschews enthusiasm and scorns sentiment, except when an incidental apparition of the British Lion arouses his national spleen, or when an unmistakable opportunity for expressing belief in the security of the Union calls for a pardonable splash of perfunctory patriotism. Otherwise he is precisely the kind of travelling companion which, in these thoughtful days, one would prefer in one's progress over ground well worn by more conscientious predecessors—an easy-going citizen of the world, who knows when to be suggestively evasive and when to fall into a sympathetic half slumber. "What is Rome, after all, when you come to it?" is the query he profounds, or rather lets drop, on his first page; and as long as he otherwise to this keynote he is invariably refreshing. It is only when, from an uneasy sense of duty, he lapses from the light into the funny style, that we have to pardon the cutting of so unexceptionable a fellow-traveller. Otherwise, it might be hinted that there is in some of his sallies just a dash of that vulgarity which cannot be tolerated in a travelled American, though in poor ordinary British tourist it is of course only what might be expected, and it is therefore to be contemptuously put up with. Mr. Carlyle should scarcely have been "alluded" to as "that Historical Heavyweight who writes the Life of Frederick the Great." It is hardly humorous to reflect (comically) upon the truck that "history and the progress of the arts and sciences" are nothing "but one long *Raleigh-jamboree*" (sic). It is in the manner less of the late Mr. Thackeray than of our own Mr. Sala to speak of Tiberius as "that well-meaning but mistaken prince," and facetiously to pelt to his name the style of "His late Majesty." Nor ought so agreeable a caltivator of gentlemanly reserve, in recording the impressions of his visit to the Sistine Chapel, to have noticed either what the Pope did with his pocket handkerchief, or to have thought he noticed (or only as newspaper correspondents are predisposed to perceive such things) the "gleaming, terrible, sidelong looks, of hate and guile," in the countenance of Cardinal Antonelli.

For a sceptical traveller, Mr. Howells contrives to obtain much amusement, both for himself and his readers, out of his more or less rapid journeys over beaten tracks. He appears rarely to have been misled, even by his guide-book, into premature belief in what he saw, and his readers may refresh the doubts which occurred to them on the spot by a reference to this very matter-of-fact commentary. As the same thing *were fortes ante Agamemnon*; and many of the delusions in which Mr. Howells rather ostentatiously disbelieves had long before ceased to excite a churn upon any but an absolutely invincible credulity. Who, for instance, still imagines that the cod-cellar at Ferrara was actually the prison of Tasso? As far back as 1785, Goethe recorded his absolute disbelief in the fiction, and, almost in the same words as Mr. Howells, attributed its origin to the interested inventiveness of the local cicerones. Who imagines that any traces of Tiberius's wickedness are discoverable in the ruins on Capri; or who, even before Professor Beesley ventilated his startling discovery, took for granted all the scandal which is the foundation of the popular belief in that wickedness itself?

There is only one subject on which we momentarily hoped that Mr. Howells' dentifory travels might have cast fresh light, but he has added nothing to the little which is known on the doubtful question of the *Sette Comuni*. These villages, situate on the route from Trient to Venice, are inhabited by a population of distinctly Germanic descent, in the midst of an Italian district. As it was impossible to connect their dialect with any of the written variations of either High or Low German, the philologists of the *renaissance* boldly went back to the historical tradition of the invasion of the Cimbri in the time of Marius, and found in these isolated Germans an unconcentable relic of that "tribe."

Mr. Howells's inquiries have thrown no light on this perplexing subject—a fact which is to be the more regretted because there is every likelihood that, before many travellers of more preserving habits have penetrated into these villages, their inhabitants will have become wholly and irrecoverably Italianized. But it is the privilege of the lightsome voyager airily to brush past such a phenomenon as this, to copy a page of wonders from "Schwellen," and to intersperse his own little contribution towards delaying a solution by observing that the Cimbrain with whom he conversed looked rather like a Cornishman. The name of this person was Lazzaretti in Italian, "and in his own tongue Brick, which, pronouncing less regularly, we made Brick, in compliment to his qualities of good-fellowship"—a piece of playfulness which will, we hope, disgust the well-regulated mind of any ethnologist who has pondered on the vexed question of the origin of the *Sette Comuni*. But nothing is sacred to these pioneers of learning.

Mr. Howells spent a day at Pompeii, and "a half-hour at Herculaneum," thereby irresistibly reminding us of his immortal compatriot who ran up with a return ticket from Civita Vecchia for five-and-thirty minutes to the Eternal City. But though he was unable to correct the impressions of Bulwer's novel by repeated visits, there is much freshness and truthfulness in his description of its visit to Pompeii.

If it is really in Protestant rugged schools that the lower orders of Italy run the best chance of being taught the value of honesty and truth, we agree with Mr. Howells that their efforts must be laudable and praiseworthy. There is nothing more hopeless in a nation than its loss of the perception of the radical difference between right and wrong, and its loss of a belief in the existence of this perception in its rulers. It needs not Mr. Howells' multifarious experience, of Italian hosts, waiters, and *laquais de place* to appreciate of the danger that this loss may become a permanent one in Italy. It needs not even to have roved, like him, to and fro among her ancient cities and scattered homesteads, to know that Italy's long servitude to the foreigner and the priest has undermined her national health. Among Italians who have mixed with foreigners in their own country or in exile we are so familiar with the enthusiastic, with the martyr-type, that we attach too little importance to another which, unhappily, is quite as common. Yet, who is not acquainted with the Italian who regards with polite doubtfulness, deepening in more communicative moments into the avowal of cynical disbelief, those very hopes and aspirations which he has adopted as a political shibboleth? The history of his unhappy country, a history of falsehood and deception, has eaten into his soul, and he cannot free it from the canker. These are among thinking men; and how small a proportion of the Italian population can be accredited with such an epithet! The mass lives only for the day, with its heroes and its tastes, its sudden bursts of enthusiasm and its perpetual variation of petty grievances. The wonderful child-like of the ordinary Italian has nothing of innocence about it. "I wonder," exclaims Mr. Howells, thinking of his old friends the Venetians, "what those poor people did, now they are free, and deprived of the sweet, perilous luxury of defying their tyrants by constant acts of subtle disdain?" Life in Venetia must be very dull; no more espionage of pasteboard petards; no more treason in bouquets; no more stealthy inscriptions on the walls—it must be inexpressibly dull." *Ebbene, pazienza*, is his this acute observer, quite in the spirit of one of the recipient patriots to whom we have just referred. "Perhaps Victor Emanuel may betray them yet."

As we close this lively and, notwithstanding its occasional flippancy, usually suggestive volume, we feel that it has once more, however lightly, taught the old lesson which every Italian traveller brings home with regard to the future of a land which must wearyingly be second in his affections only to that of his birth. The foreigner has been the curse of Italy. With everything that can make a nation one and great, except an historical sense of her own independence, she has not yet shaken off the incubus which, in great things as in small, has hindered her free development. A burst of popular enthusiasm such as that which drove away the Bourbons, a European conjuncture such as that which freed Venice, may shake off a dynasty or expel an army, but neither can restore a nation to itself. Long and bitter as the sufferings of Italy have been, she will have to pass through many trials before she can look forward with confidence to the future. There is nothing of happier omen for her than the genuine and thorough reform in education towards which the first steps have already been taken at Turin and Florence; for now that she has arms in hand, recovered her boundaries, she must set about recasting the people which dwells within them. Only another and a mightier generation can accomplish the task which the present has prepared for it. The inheritance which genius, fortune, and ardour have grasped, is will need the self-command of a whole nation to retain. The vices of the Italians, which Mr. Howells and other observers have so well illustrated, are the vices of boys and of women. The virtues of which they have given an earnest, but an earnest which only long and laborious years of national self-education can ripen into fulfilment, are the virtues of men.

* *Italian Journeys.* By W. D. Howells. London: Sampson Low, Son, & Marston. 1868.

To Let.

TO BE LET.

NEW and Strong GODOWNS, *C* and *E*, on Marine Lot No. 63. Apply to GAVIN THOMSON, At GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.'s.

tf 2926 Hongkong, 17th December, 1867.

TO BE LET.

THE OFFICE and GODOWN situated at the corner of Wellington and Aberdeen streets, and at present in the occupation of Messrs. LAMENHOUSE and SANDER.

For particulars apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON AND Co.

tf 869 Hongkong, 7th March, 1867.

TO LET.

THE HOUSE, No. 15, *Staunton Street*, at the East Corner of *Gorham Street*, containing 7 Rooms, with Cook-House, Coach House, and Stabling in the rear. Possession can be had on the 1st October next.

Apply to J. H. COX.

Messrs. TURNER & Co.,
41, *Queen's Road*.

tf 1664 Hongkong, 2nd September, 1868.

Insurances.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 1858 Hongkong, 29th September, 1868.

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged "SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Above 1 month,	1 month ½ of the annual rate
and not exceeding.....	3 " ¾ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding.....	6 " ⅞ do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate	

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company

tf 675 Hongkong, 7th April, 1868.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER, AND LONDON.

Capital—ONE MILLION STERLING

THE DIRECTORS have the pleasure to announce the appointment of Messrs. HOLLIDAY WISE & Co., as Agents for this Insurance at Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Hankow, and Foochow, who are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates, and of whom all needful information may be obtained.

By Order of the Board
JAMES B. NORTHCOTE,
Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

UNTIL further notice the following Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurance, viz:—

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from town, and their contents.	¼ per cent
Other dwelling Houses, and strictly as such, and their contents.	⅜ per cent.
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents.	½ per cent.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents Imperial Fire Insurance Company

tf 864 Hongkong, 7th March, 1865.

NOTICE.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

UNTIL and after the date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding one month	¼ of the annual rate.
Above one month, and not exceeding three months.....	½ do. do.
Above three months, and not exceeding six months.....	¾ do. do.
Above six months the full annual rate.	

TURNER & Co.,
Agents.

tf 717 Hongkong, 13th April, 1868.

DE OOSTERLING SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Sea Risks at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 1022 Hongkong, 15th April, 1868.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.

INCORPORATED 1859.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks and issue Policies at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 1351 Hongkong, 7th June, 1867.

MERCHANTS' MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, SAN FRANCISCO.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, $300,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong and China for the above Company, are prepared to grant POLICIES at current rates.

OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 1852 Hongkong, 10th August, 1867.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses, removed from town, and their contents.	¼ per cent. per annum
Other Dwelling Houses, and strictly as such, and their contents.	⅜ " "
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents.	½ " "

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Hongkong, 24th August, 1864.

Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.

FORBES & Co.'s CONSTITUENTS INSURANCE COMPANY,
AND
BOMBAY INSURANCE COMPANY

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Companies, are prepared to accept risks on the usual terms.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf 399 Hongkong, 26th February, 1868.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, (OF LONDON).

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, Shanghai, Foochow, Hankow, and Yokohama, are prepared to accept Marine Risks at Current Rates.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.

3m 1808 Hongkong, 22nd September, 1868.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1838.

CAPITAL, £500,000.

MANAGING AGENTS IN CHINA,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
HONGKONG.
MEDICAL REFEREE,
IVOR MURRAY, Esq., M.D.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Managing Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept risks and issue Policies on Life Assurances.

For further particulars, forms of proposals &c., apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Managing Agents in China.

tf 1416 Hongkong, 15th June, 1867.

Insurances.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Secretaries and Agents of this Association, are prepared to issue Policies upon Marine Risks at current rates of premium. Policies can be made payable in London, New York, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, Foochow and Shanghai.

In addition to the usual brokerage this Association returns to the assured of each year at the close of each current year, fifteen (15) per cent. of the profits of the Company for that year, divided pro rata to the amount of premium paid by each policy-holder.

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, November 1862.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above INSURANCE COMPANY, are prepared to grant Policies covering Marine Risks at the Current Rates.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 573 Hongkong, 2nd March, 1867.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY. SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant POLICIES against Fire on Buildings and Goods, at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 366 Hongkong, 7th February, 1867.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Sea Risks at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 1022 Hongkong, 15th April, 1868.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.

INCORPORATED 1859.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks and issue Policies at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 1351 Hongkong, 7th June, 1867.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,

tf 148 Hongkong, 31st January, 1868.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.—*Managers.*

ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers.

W. MACAULAY, *Agent.*

tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $80,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf Hongkong, 24th August, 1864.

Insurances.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON

No. 7, Royal Exchange, Cornhill, E.C.

WEST END OFFICE,—*No. 7, Pall Mall, S.W.*

RICHARD BAGGALLAY, Esq.—*Governor.*
JAMES BLYTH, Esq.—*Sub-Governor.*
EDWIN GOWER, Esq.—*Deputy-Governor.*

DIRECTORS.

Nathaniel Alexander, Esq.
John Alves Arbuthnot, Esq.
Henry Bonham Hoy, Esq.
Edward Budd, Esq.
Alfred D. Chapman, Esq.
Mark Wilks Collet, Esq.
Sir Frederick Currie, Bart.
F. G. Dalgety, Esq.
Benjamin Devlin, Esq.
John Entwisle, Esq.
G. L. Morris Gillig, Esq.
Robert Gillespie, Esq.
Harry George Gordon, Esq.
A. C. Guthrie, Esq.
John Alex. Hankey, Esq.
Louis Huth, Esq.
Charles Lyall, Esq.
John Orel, Esq.
Capt. R. W. Polly, R.N.
David Powell, Esq.
William Rennie, Esq.
P. R. Robertson, Esq., M.P.
W. Bryce Watson, Esq.
Lewis Pocock Wilson, Esq.

SECRETARY.
JOHN LAURENCE, Esq.

THE CORPORATION OF THE LONDON ASSURANCE have appointed Agents for the issue of Policies for Marine Assurance in INDIA and CHINA as under:—

Bombay—Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Madras—Messrs. ARBUTHNOT & Co.
Calcutta—Messrs. MACKILLOP, STEWART & Co.
Hongkong—Messrs. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Shanghai—Messrs. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Foochow—Messrs. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Mauritius—Messrs. BLYTH BROTHERS & Co.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the CORPORATION OF THE LONDON ASSURANCE, payable either here, in LONDON, at any of the above-named Agencies, and also at

Melbourne, Victoria—
Messrs. DALGETY, DUGGWOOD & Co.
Launceston, Tasmania—
Messrs. DU CROZ, NICHOLS & Co.
Hobart Town—
Mr. LAVINGTON ROOPE.
Adelaide, S. Australia—
Messrs. ELDER, SMITH & Co.
Sydney, New S. Wales—
Messrs. FANNING, GRIFFITHS & Co.
Dunedin, Otago, New Zealand—
Messrs. DALGETY, RATTRAY & Co.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,

tf 148 Hongkong, 31st January, 1868.

Insurances.

NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at the ports of Tamsui and Kelung, are prepared to grant Policies of Marine Insurance at current rates.

DODD & Co.

15w 1775 Tamsui, 10th August, 1868.

UNION OF HAMBURG UNDERWRITERS

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents at Amoy for the Union of Hamburg Underwriters.

All documents to substantiate claims, against these Underwriters must be certified by us, or they will not be recognised.

(Signed) BILES & Co.

tf 1592 Amoy, 8th August, 1868.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged on SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Above 1 month,	1 month ½ of the annual rate.
and not exceeding.....	3 " ¾ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding.....	6 " ⅞ do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.	

GILMAN & Co., *Agents.*

North British & Mercantile Insurance Company

tf 626 Hongkong, 7th April, 1868.

AMOAKEE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Insurance Office, are prepared to accept MARINE RISKS, and issue Policies on any First-class Sailing Vessels or Steamers on the usual terms, payable in case of loss, in China, Singapore, Batavia, Bombay or London.

ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.

tf Hongkong, 8th October, 1863.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

FOR Insuring Houses and other Buildings, Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Manufacturing and Farming Stock, Ships in Port, Harbours, or Dock, and the Cargoes of such Ships; also, Ships Building and Repairing; Barges and other Vessels on Navigable Rivers and Canals, and Goods on board such Vessels, throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and in FOREIGN COUNTRIES, FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of $80,000 on any one First-Class Risk.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1867.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,—TWO MILLION STERLING.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant POLICIES against Fire, to the extent of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

AUGUSTINE HEARD, LAMBERT & Co.

tf 953 Hongkong, 22nd May, 1863.

JAMES HAYES
(Successor to WM. DOLAN).
SAIL MAKER, &c.,
Dodd Street.

Next door to Messrs. WALKER & Co.,
CANVAS of all Descriptions always on hand.

PRICES STRICTLY MODERATE.

All orders executed on the Shortest notice, and warranted to give satisfaction.

tf 1776 Hongkong, 17th September, 1868.

WHEELER AND BUZIERE,
HAIR CUTTERS
AND HAIR DRESSERS,
Marsh's Buildings, Queen's Road.

(Next door to the Hongkong Dispensary).

tf 1758 Hongkong, 15th September, 1868.

NOTICE.

THE LONDON AND CHINA HERALD.

IN accordance with the arrangements already announced, this paper has been hitherto distributed gratis in Hongkong and throughout the Treaty ports of China and Japan. As the public has thus had an opportunity of making its acquaintance, the proprietor desires that a list of subscribers shall now be formed.

The issue published in London for the mail leaving on the 10th of January, will only be distributed to subscribers, and all persons who wish to continue in receipt of the paper, and who have not already notified their wish are hereby requested to do so.

Terms of subscription inclusive of postage, £2. 10s. per Annum, payable in London, or $12 payable in Hongkong.

All Subscriptions payable in advance.

Application to be made to
GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill, London,
and to W. H. BELL,
Daily Press Office, Wyndham Street,
Hongkong.

Business Announcements.

EASTLACK AND WINN, SURGEON DENTISTS, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Office hours from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M.

tf 748 Hongkong, 23rd May, 1868.

PRIVATE BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT,
AT MESSRS. T. HART & CO.,
No. 3, Queen's Road East.

Close to the Parade Ground.

Charges very moderate.

tf 1488 Hongkong, 10th August, 1868.

PATERSON & HANDLEY,
HOUSE & SHIP PLUMBERS, COPPER and ZINC WORKERS, and GAS FITTERS,
16, Queen's Road West,
And ACHEONG'S YARD, *Praya West.*

tf 2235 Hongkong, 1st October 1867.

NOTICE.

RENTS AND ACCOUNTS COLLECTED with despatch, and DISTRAINT WARRANTS FOR RENT issued and executed.

SECURITY IS REQUIRED.

THOS. W. BARRINGTON,
59 Wyndham Street.

tf 338 Hongkong, 18th February, 1868.

JOHN THOMPSON & Co., DISPENSING & ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS, AND SODA WATER MANUFACTURERS.

Ship medicine chests supplied and refitted.

TEETH EXTRACTED.

INTERNATIONAL DISPENSARY,
23, *Wellington Street*, HONGKONG.

tf 886 Hongkong, 11th May, 1868.

PRICKLY HEAT.

THOMPSON'S Non-poisonous Lotion for Prickly Heat and Mosquito Bites, is guaranteed to give instantaneous relief. Price $1. To be had only at the INTERNATIONAL DISPENSARY, 23, *Wellington Street*, Hongkong.

JOHN THOMPSON & Co.

tf 887 Hongkong, 11th May, 1868.

PLATT AND NEWTON
Successors to
WM. T. COLEMAN & Co.
SHIPPING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
NEW YORK.—117, FRONT STREET.
SAN FRANCISCO.—CALIFORNIA AND FRONT STREETS.

8m] 956

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

A. S. WATSON & Co.

have been appointed Sole Agents in Hongkong for the Sale of NALDIRE'S TABLETS, FOR DESTROYING FLEAS IN DOGS.

N.B.—A small overland shipment just received, ex S. S. *Delhi*.

12261 [1y8

GEORGE GLASSE,
FIVE YEARS MANAGER TO KINSFORD & Co., PICCADILLY, LONDON, AND 28, PLACE VENDOME, PARIS,
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN CHEMIST, VICTORIA DISPENSARY, HONGKONG.
SHIPS' MEDICINE-CHESTS SUPPLIED AND REFITTED.

tf 2036 Hongkong, 3rd September, 1867.

WING-KEE COAL SHOP.

THE Proprietor of WING-KEE Shop begs to inform the Public that his Shop had been established since 1855, at *Endicott's Lane*, and that he has always a great quantity of Best COAL in store for sale. Gentlemen or Shipmasters will kindly to patronize him, are requested to apply at his Shop.

1y 401 Hongkong, 27th February, 1868.

NOW READY,
AT THE
OFFICE OF THE "*DAILY PRESS.*"
PART THIRD
OF A NEW
ANGLO-CHINESE DICTIONARY, QUARTO
BY THE
REV. W. LOBSCHEID.

THIS WORK was commenced in November, 1864, and will be completed towards the end of 1868, comprising in all 2,000 large quarto pages. Much care has been bestowed on the work to render it useful, both to the Merchant and to the Student of the Chinese and English languages. Articles of Trade, Objects of Natural History, all the articles to be obtained in the Chinese Market are given with their Chinese equivalents.

The work is offered in boards. The best Bookbinding Establishment in China being connected with this Office, parties desirous of having their copies strongly or elegantly bound will please to intimate the same.

Missionaries supplied at Trade Price.

Daily Press Office, Hongkong.

SHIPPING IN THE CANTON WATERS.

Vessel and Captain		Flag & Rig	Tons	Consignees	Destination
HONGKONG.					
Steamers.					
American,	J. Bakie	Brit. str	1391	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Columbian,	R. Corlies	Brit. str	2216	P. & M. Co.	
Columbine,	Labelli	Brit. str	620	Gibbs & Co.	
Dante,	Greyer	Portugal		Hiro, Hurd & Co.	
Decrand,	Bourdet	Fr. str	2026	Messrs. Dent & Imperiales	
Fed King,	Pace	Brit. str	1314	Aug. Heard & Co.	
Hansa,	Stephensen	Brit. str	121	R. K. W. Ta. Co.	
Fire-Dart,	Cave	Brit. str	578	H. K., C. & M. S. B. Co.	
Indus,	J. Green	Brit. str	879	E. K. Banque	
John Bright	Deming	Brit. str	677	Oh. Sassoon, Sons & Co	
Kinshan,	Bending	Brit. str	558	H. K., C. & M. S. B. Co.	
Sin-Kiang,	Cox	Brit. str	1066	H. K., C. & M. S. B. Co.	
Texas-Tang,	J. Sheppard	Brit. str	443	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	
Lightning,	Matheson	Brit. str	616	Gibb, Livingston & Co	
Little Orphan,	A. Fleming	Brit. str	46	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	
Pearl,	Thelland	Brit. str	681	H. K., C. & M. S. B. Co.	
Sawosada,	Jayne	American	1809	Aug. Heard & Co.	
United Service,	Steele	Brit. str	836	Wm. Pustau & Co.	
Tinlee,	Cameron	Brit. str	774	Cameron & Co	
White Cloud,	Guy	Brit. str	450	H. K., C. & M. S. B. Co	
Sailing Vessels.					
Amazon,	Beckstoth	N. G. bg	214	Sd. Schellhass & Co	
Antares,	Nolte	Prus. bk	353	Lorchenia & Co	
Arica,	Bird	Brit. bk	617	R. Walker & Co.	
Arcadian,	Gordon	Brit. bk	540	Habibhoy & Co	
Asia,	Norrman	Brit. bk	470	Chinese	
Augusta,	Vachereuse	Sian. bk	243	Cordeiro & Co.	
Bateman,	Wetendorf	N. G. bk	427	Bourjau, Hubener & Co	
Caroline,	Bogsen	N. G. bk	246	Order	
Catharina,	Mulsen	N. G. bk	175	Chinese	
Chun-ngkang,	Thom Chin	Port. bk	352	Rozario & Co	
Cintra,	Fascio	Port. bk	463	Chinese	
Chow-Sye,	Barow	Sian. str		Wm. Pustau & Co	
Christiana,	J. Christen	N. G. sch	600	P. M. S. S. Co	
Competitor,	Mathews	Brit. bk	271	Chinese	
Conqueror,	Mendes	Sian. str	447	Chinese	
Daylight,	Schmidt	Sian. bk	370	F. Dogenaer	
Deux Freres,	Lubeck	Sian. bk		Chinese	
Diamond City,	Morrison	Brit. str	58	Captain	
Douglas,	Edward Manguind	Sian. bk	30	Chinese	
Edward Marie,	J. Vaz	Port. bk	48	Bonaro Co. Limited	
E. & Mary,	J. A. Thompson	Brit. bk	40	Sarlewitz & Co	
Esperanza,	Conde	Span. sch	130	Reyerson, Brothers & Co.	
Game Cock,	Slachtmo	Amer. sch	119	Olyphant & Co.	New York
Glendower,	Wilson	Brit. bk	488	Chinese	
Goliah,	de Silva	Sian. bk	52	Chinese	
Guanacco,	Berkeley	Sian. bk	93	Chinese	
Hendrika,	A. V. Gu	Dut. bk	63	Bourjau, Hubener & Co	
Hong Gingolli,	Sind	Brit. bk	48	Captain	
Indian Warrior,	Young	Sian. bk	60	Chinese	
Invincible,	Beeching	Brit. str	1067	Turner & Co	
Jalasky,	Carrathers	Brit. str	213	Messageries Imperiales	
John Liggett,	Pilson	Brit. str	70	Gillman & Co	
Johanna Marie,	Schutt	Dan. bk	382	Bourjau, Hubener & Co	
Kin-fo-lieng,	O'Ryan	Brit. bk	298	L. McDonald & Co	
Kin-Sin-Hong,	Sebutz	Sian. bk		Chinese	
Malagarasa,	Porto	Port. bk	52	Belchers & Co	Chefoo & Sydney
Maud Helen,	Thomas	Sian. bk	62	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Nina,	Mesquita	Port. str	116	R. S. Walker & Co.	
Nassau,	Higgs	Brit. str	10	Belchers & Co	
Onnist,	Weissbrod	Dan. bk	74	Siemssen & Co	
Onward,	Whip	Brit. str	69	Rozario & Co	
Panoco,	H. Bostin	Sch. bk	25	Belchers & Co	
Paradise,	Pop	N. G. sch	303	Siemssen & Co	
Sultan	Moor	Amer. bk	94	Bourjau, Hubener & Co	For Sale
Tecoia,	Lee	N. G. bk	98	Siemssen & Co	
Pawhattan,	U. S. Parro	Amer. bk	44	Russell & Co.	
Princess of Wales,	Shieh	Brit. bk	53	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Psyche,	F. Harn	Brit. str	62	Jeier	
River Eden,	Valde	Brit. str	81	Jeier	
S. Francisco,	Schroeder	N. G. sch	85	Captain	
San Lorenzo,	Ledesma	Span. bk	52	Rozadica & Co	
Santa Ana,	Gravit	Span. bk	82	Remedios & Co	
Savoie Faire,	F. Hamber	Brit. str	93	S. Walker & Co	
Schiffer,	Herbst	N. G. sch	118	Jeier	
S. Bilde,	Andersen	Sian. bk	81	Chinese	
Senator,	Wesser	Sian. bk	26	Chinese	
Shandon,	Milton	Brit. bk	70	Jeier	
Sophie Amalia,	J. P. Stoo	Dut. bk	20	Sd. Schellhass & Co.	
St. Croix,	Robert	Sian. str	75	Jeier	
Union,	Barkenhus	Sian. bk	361	Rozario & Co	
Verena,	Edelsten	Sian. str	66	Siemssen & Co	
Water Lily,	Worden	Brit. str	14	Rinose	
Wm. Wilson,	Walker	Brit. str	84	Sarlewitz & Co	
Willy,	Rohde	N. G. sch	27	Bourjau, Hubener & Co	
WHAMPOA.					
Steamers.					
Bombay, &c.	Ellora,	Mutlas	Brit. str	1071	P. & O. S. N. Co
Sailing Vessels.					
Agatha Johanna,	Bos	V. G. bk	304	E. Schellhass & Co	Hartlmer
Anacline,	Farrow	Brit. bk	350	Borneo Co. Limited	Grey Plate
Chotah,	David Reid	Brit. bk	706	John Bard & Co	London
Ei Sangsan,	Petersen	N. G. bk	347	Reyerson, Hubener & Co.	
Carmelita,	Bandgaard	N. G. bk	581	Gibb, Livingston & Co	
Coral,	R. Carr	Brit. bk	481	Gibb, Livingston & Co	London
Eagle,	Kramer	Brit. bg	255	Heard & Co	
Flying Cloud,	Urquhart	Brit. bg	406	Chinese	
Golden Dragon,	Hock	Brit. bk	406	D. Lapraik & Co	
Lu-ou,	Demchen	Brit. bk	250	Aug. Heard & Co	London
Morela,	Colborth	N. G. sk	254	Siemssen & Co	New York
Ta-shu Chu-Nor,	Sh	Brit. str	240	Wm. Pustau & Co	Saigon
Thetis,	Altermann	N. G. bg			London
MACAO.					
Aurora, N. Garcia y Garcia	C. Ann	sch	495	F. Dogenaer	
Concordia,	Port.	Port. bk		Order	Uncertain
Cambonus,	Stenzel	N. G. bk	326	Siemssen & Co	
D. Pedro,	Port.	bk			Uncertain
Sanchaewe,	Yeaton	Amr. str	325	Aug. Heard & Co	
Dolores, Ugarte,	Sac	C. Ann	800	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Evelin,	O'Sullivan	Brit. bk	612	R. Lapraik & Co	London
Niagara,	Merrick	Fren. sch	726	Landston & Co	
Prince Albert,		Brit. str	180	Acheong	Lat. up
Spark,	Wilson	American	150	Thos. Hunt & Co	
Stee,	Graves	Amr. sch		Thos. Hunt & Co	
Theresa,	Bolle	Ital. sh		Order	
CANTON.					
Chin-Sing,	Bezzard	H.I.C.M.	g-b		
Chun-lon,	Marcy	H.I.C.M.	g-b		
Demerara,				Justonso Chop	
Fee-long,	Edwards	H.I.C.M.	Str.		
Mi-kong,	Simonson	Fren. str	56	Wm. Pustau